B.S.A. MOTOR.
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 150 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
27th August	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"MERKARA"	8,022
10th "	"DONGOLA"	8,285
17th "	"PLASSY"	7,346
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"SOUDAN"	6,696
8th "	"MOREA"	10,890
15th "	"EGYPT"	7,941
22nd "	"CHINA"	7,952
29th "	"MALWA"*	10,941

"NALDERA" } Through steamers from
"MALWA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
26th August	MALWA	*Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept.	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
31st October	"MANTUA"	

(Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £16. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
1st Sept.	A Steamer	Karachi P and Gulf
2nd "	LHASA	Karachi direct.
7th "	KARAGOLA	E & S Africa noon
30th "	VARSOVA	Busra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.

Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	29th Aug.
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	25th "	5th Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	10th Sept	22nd Sept
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	19th "	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	7th Oct	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru	J. Fukaura.	3352	6th Aug	27th Aug
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	15th "	1st Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th "
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10th Sep	25th "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	25th "	8th Oct.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jashingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent, per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,72,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,72,85
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,40

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent.. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 5, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
13 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. M. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

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YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
288, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manager

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report & commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
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NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship
Proprietor:—TAJUDDIN GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (De)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited,
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and Cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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WANTED—OVERSEERS with experience in roads and buildings on consolidated salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 per month. HUZUR SECRETARY, Gondal, Kathiawad.
A C10644

WANTED—Applications for the Secretaryship of a known Weaving Mill Co. in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms required to Box No. 7091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1118

WANTED—An experienced UPPER SUBORDINATE with at least 8 years' experience in P. W. Department as Sub-Divisional Officer on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month. Apply HUZUR SECRETARY, Gondal, Kathiawad.
A C10645

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED—A (Female) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Burhanpur. Service Provincial, Pensionable. Pay, etc., according to the scale for Male Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Central Provinces. Apply to the undersigned with the diploma and testimonials. CIVIL SURGEON, Nimar, C. P.
A C10650

WANTED—A young competent experienced English-knowing CANVASSER to secure orders of Steam coal and Mill store. Apply stating lowest pay with copies of testimonials to the MACHINERY & COAL SYNDICATE, PANIPAT (Panjab). We supply hand-made hand-spun woollen blankets. Price Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each. Apply to above advertiser.
A C10652

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Experienced hands a MECHENACLE TRACER, DRAUGHTSMAN able to make sketch for work shop, Draughsman with knowledge of making blue and white prints. TIMEKEEPERS, GENERAL CLERKS, LEDGER CLERKS, TYPISTS, STORE CLERKS, TALLY CLERKS, GOODS DESPATCH CLERKS, CORRESPONDANCE and FILING CLERKS. Apply personally To PARTAP SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A 1164

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST open for service immediately. State salary. Apply Box No. 7119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1165

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mail Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Q R 1022

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS—TO LET at 22, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, central business locality. Rent Rs. 220 and Rs. 500. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1163A

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES in the centre of residential locality (old Scott's Stabes), at Gowalia Tank Road. For particulars apply to Mr. DHUNJISHAW M. CONTRACTOR, Watson Hotel.
C R1168

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 3 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—In Mussoorie Hills, Desirable Residential and Business places also a few villages in the plains, also houses to let. For full particulars please apply to SANON BROS, Oxford House, Mussorrie U. P.
G R1179

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—BRISCOE CAR, four seater, Model 1916, four cylinder, fully equipped. Owner buying a New car. Going very cheap. Apply sharp to Room No. 9, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R1184

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—ROLLER CARD, second-hand or new. Apply Box No. 7125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1193

FOR SALE—A complete STEAM ENGINE and BOILER with D pump. An opener and 12 Platt Brothers ginnings in good condition. For particulars communicate with us thus Ganeshila, Dunchand, Bankers and Contractors, Panipat 1125

FOR SALE—One STEAM JACKETED PAN complete. Size 6ft. by 12 ft. Brand new and tested to 60 lbs. pressure. Apply for terms Box No. 7124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10655

WANTED—Second-hand but in perfect condition—1 10 N.H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE, either single or double cylinder, preferably with fire box suitable for burning wood refuse; 1 30 or 36 inches BANDSAW with tilting table; 1 Single Spindle Moulding Machine with fence and countershaft, complete with reversing motion; 1 18 inches PANEL PLAINER and THICKNESSER; 1 OVERHAND PLAINER and EDGAR 15 inches; 1 TENORING MACHINE for stock up to 6 by 2 inches; 2 HAND MORTISING MACHINES with boring attachment; 1 42 inches CIRCULAR SAW BENCH with rising and falling table; 1 SAW GRINDING and SHARPENING MACHINE; 1 PLAIN IRON GRINDING MACHINE for Cutters up to 24 inches. Apply stating full particulars, time used, makers and lowest price to Messrs. MD. YAKOOB KHAN & SONS, Cabinet Makers, BAREILLY.
K C10622

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber's 1922 Examination. General Commerce Course will soon close. Apply immediately PRINCIPAL, DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R1175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

WANTED.—BUYERS for Charkhas—We carry a great stock of Charkhas and Handlooms at moderate prices. Write your inquiries JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 5—7 Islampura Lane Golpitha, Bombay.
T R1177

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE TIME—250 only purely SWADESHI WOOLLEN RUGS, light weight. Size 84in. by 54in. Price Rs. 5-12 each. THE UNIVERSAL TEXTILE STORES, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.
T C10647

WANTED—SOLE AGENT for a profitable and quick selling goods with capital of 2,000 rupees. Apply J. E. ALEXANDER, Bomanjee Building Back Compound, 2nd Floor, Babula Tank Road, Umarkhadi.
T R1168

BE A PATRIOTIC—Buy our well-known purely SWADESHI WOOLLEN RUGS, made in India by Indian labour with Indian wool in choicest designs with fringed ends. Size 84in. by 54in. Price Rs. 5-12 each. THE UNIVERSAL TEXTILE STORES, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.
T C10646

MAHATMA GANDHI PARISRAMALAYAM." Bezwada-Krishna District, Andhra Province, sells all sorts of pure handspun and hand-woven shirtings, coatings, Dhoties, towels, turban-cloths, saries, etc., at moderate rates. Has extensive dealings in Swadeshi Cloth with all parts of India. Trial solicited.
T R1181

LOST SHARES

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Pearl Mills, No. 336, is LOST. Anyone having found it kindly return to HARKISHANDAS MOHANDAS, 30, Frere Road.
R1147

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of about 120 two-room tenements at Kurla—

(1) of re-inforced concrete, and
(2) of brick and lime work,

for the work-people of the SWADESHI MILLS.

Full particulars can be had from the MILL MANAGER at Kurla, between 8 and 12 a.m.
TA C10594

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specidcation of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 300 pairs of bullocks of 12.2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the first September, 1921.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender by 30th November, 1921, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th August, 1921.
TA C10649

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my brother BALKRISHNA SAKHARAM PATIL, who was living separate from me and my deceased father Sakharam Suryaji Patil since 1910 when he passed his release in favour of the said Sakharam Suryaji Patil releasing his right, title and interest in all the properties both ancestral and self-acquired of the said Sakharam Suryaji Patil, came to my house during the illness of my father the said Sakharam Suryaji Patil to help me in nursing my said father and has been wrongfully living in the said house since the death of my said father. He has also wrongfully taken possession of all the documents lying in the box and is on the point of raising a loan on the security of the said documents

It is, therefore, notified that no one should deal with the said Balkrishna Sakharam Patil in giving any loan to him either on the security of the said documents or are the immoveable property mentioned in the said documents.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1921.

GOVIND SUKHARAM PATIL.
R1188

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarine Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1921, at 12 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March, 1921.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji as a Director of the Company.

4TH. To confirm the Subscription of Rs. 4,000 to the Sholapur Famine Relief Fund, and the grant of Rs. 800 towards the scheme for the prevention of petty thefts, promoted by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Office, as well as, of the donation of cloth worth about Rs. 402-3-0 to the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund.

5TH. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

6TH. To sanction travelling charges of Directors.

7TH. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th August, 1921, to SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th August, 1921.
C10639

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sissal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1921 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies,, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C10621

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concern, the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

23 bales Amraoti Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

Unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, linseed, gram, toor, gram dall, C. P. goods, wooden casks, gunny bags, iron sheets, jeera seed, final seed, poppy seed, toor chunn, ghee, wool, flour, khasta, kismis, hose pipe, coal, jagree, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th August, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 90 TONS SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Netram Rambuti opposite the Hindus Sonapur near Darukhana at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of Bava Mahomed Guljar.

545 Scantlings N. S. above 6 feet 5 x 3 about 10 1/2 tons.
371 Scantlings crown mark above 15 feet 6 x 3 about 17½ tons.
553 Scantlings crown mark above 15 feet 5 x 3 about 22 tons.
960 Scantlings crown mark above 15 feet 6 x 3 about 42 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 12th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the unders mentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., attorney for the second mortgagee Mr. Lundassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 274 together with the messuage tirement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay, in the Rgistration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Periera and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF SPOONS, TOOTH BRUSHES AND FORKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms No. 21 Medows Street TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1921, the following:—

1,30000 Spoons (Appron.)
5,00000 Tooth Brushes.
A large quantity of Forks.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balanre shall be paid and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will commence at 3 p.m. punctually (S.T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE PULLY WHEEL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following:—

One large pully wheel 8 feet in diametre, capacity of 14 ropes, outside flenge extending for about 4 feet is broken.

The above is lying at Victoria Dock No. 4 shed for the inspection of the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of very valuable property at Hornby Road known as Old Police Court Building, under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendor Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY the 19th of September next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land or ground situate on the East side of Hornby Road within the Fort, Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, New No. 5606, Old Survey Nos. 36 and 37 and New Survey No. 8890 and assessed under A Ward No. 2352, Street Nos. 38, 115 and 117 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the junction of the said Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Road and on or towards the East by the said Raghunath Dadaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIALLY FOR TO-DAY!

Our Grand Swadeshi Religious Film!

ONLY FOR ONE DAY—TO-DAY FRIDAY!

Janma-Astami Public Holiday, the most popular devotional Indian Mythological Film

"KRISHNA JANMA"

A Comedy in the Programme

Five Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)

Commencing from Saturday Next!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday 27th Inst., the powerful.

CRAIG KENNEDY SERIAL

"THE CARTER CASE"
(30 parts—20,000 feet)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

At the expressed desire of their West end Patrons.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the proud privilege to present

TO-DAY—AND TO-DAY ONLY

On the Janma-Ashtami Public Holiday the immortal Masterpiece of French Literature.

"Les Miserables"

The glorious prose-epic that has stirred millions of hearts throughout theworld—by

Victor Hugo

the greatest French Poet and auther that ever lived!

"Les Miserables"

In 10 Thrilling reels—the undying and immortal Million-Dollar Production of William Fox. All the ten parts—complete—will be screened

TO-DAY—FRIDAY

Five Shows To-day at 3-30, 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
To-night at 9 30 p. m.
First Time in Bombay
"THE CRIMSON ALIBI"
The play by George Broadhurst, that mystified all London.
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A Metro super
The Screen's greatest Idol
FRANCIS BUSHMAN AND BEVERLEY BAYNE
The famous "Romeo and Juliet" in
"Their Compact"

TO-MORROW.

THE EMPIRE

Commencing Saturday the 27th
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
The greatest Boxing Event of the Age
DEMPSEY
DEMPSEY
vs.
CARPENTIER
CARPENTIER
For the Heavy-weight championship of the World
DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT CARPENTIER
Four Rounds of Fierce Fighting.
The Champion's Smashing Body Blows.
92.000 spectators saw the Fight
Slow motion Photography showing every detail of the contest.
THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY.
Sole rights for India controlled by Pathe. Distributed exclusively in India.
through
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Plans now open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
BOOK EARLY.
AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
A MADAN PRODUCTION.
The most soul-stirring and gripping tale of
BEHULA
in 7 Reels
The story of how Goddess Mansha established her worship in the land,
MANSHA PUJA
or
The worship of the Goddess of Serpents.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE PHOTOPLAY
You may be a King of finance but if you have no love you are only
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
He was a man who lifted himself to a position of power and wealth, but the revenge that steeled his soul for gold cheated him of love. He was beggared. His gold was tinsel
SEE
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
WHIRL O'THE WEST
Pollard Comic.
Commencing Shortly
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
Powerful Drama in 8 Reels
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 24th August, 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	14 12
	Jan.	14 53
	Mar.	14 68

Liverpool, 24th August, 1921.

Cotton Dely, Mid. U.G.O.C.—	Oct.	9 25
	Jan	9 29
	Mar.	9 35
Liverpool	May.	9 35

London 24th August, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 5 1/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 5 11 11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/2 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, 24th August, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " " 6 m/st	6 1/8
Bents 5 p/c	..

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	..
" Best English Selected	..
TIN BLOCK	150

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sep Buyers quite but steady ...	£22/10
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months .. August-Sep. Buyers	3 5/3
" Buyers, etc. Sep. Dec. Sellers.	36

Liverpool 24th August 1921

Mid American Cotton spot	9 30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	15 50

EXCHANGE.

Demand Bills	3 69 12

London, 24th August 1521:

Exchange on London in Paris	47.60
In Germany	312 00
In Italy	..

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 06
Christiania	27 76
Amsterdam	11 81
Switzerland	21.71
Belgium	..
Petrograde	..
Athens	..

ar Silves Spot small supplies, Little Indian buying. Closed steady. ... 38 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 360 and advanced till Rs. 366 owing to higher advices reported from New York. Fine M. G. Omra December-January delivery opened at Rs. 329 advanced steadily till Rs. 335. Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 371½ and advanced till Rs. 380 dropping again to Rs. 377 at 4 p.m. The Marwari Bazar finally closed at Rs. 366 for Oomra September. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 366 and declined till Rs. 360. Closing at Rs. 364½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet for ordinary descriptions. There was a fair demand for nice fine Oomras by speculators.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 25th August 1921.

New Fully Good Broach April-Mayt,	379
Fully Good Bengal, September	282
Fine Oomra's,—September	364 1/2
" " Dec.-Jany.	334

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th August, 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	373
Fully Good Bengal	September	282
Fine Oomra's	September.	365
" "	Dec.-Jany.	334

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 25th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
	Punjab	303	288	273
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	375	325	305
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	365	355	335
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	350	340	320
M.G. Broach			335	325
Southerns 7			342	332

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24nd August, 1921

Cotton	2347	Bales.
Wheat	8819	Cwts.
Linseed	9108	"
Rapeseed	2361	"
Gingellyseed	894	"
Popyseed	817	"
Groundnuts	5457	"
Castorseed	1173	"
Rice	2074	"
Myrabollams	1527	"
Cottonseed	11125	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	"
Gram	1874	"
Jawar	269	"
Masur	Nil.	"
Barley	Nil.	"
Bajra	1599	"
Gual	1745	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-0 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/4
Bank Demand	1 4 25 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 7/16
Fcs. Demand	320
American Dollars	400
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	..
Japan	190
Singapore	167

Market — Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

25th August, 1921.

Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	79	8 0
Do.	1	79	8 0
Do.	1 1/4	79	8 0
Do.	11/2	79	8 0
Do.	1 3/4	85	0 0
Do.	2	85	0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 25th August, 1921.

per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper 3/4	83	0	0
Do. 1	84	8	0
Do. 1/4	86	0	0
Do. 11/2	86	0	0
Do. 1 3/4	86	0	0
Do. 2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.	61	0	0
Panch teka joint	23	8	0
Copper English Barrs.	62	0	0
Brass Barrs.	38	4	0
Lead	45	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 25th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms Ready

	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	82	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	84	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teelseed, Black	80	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0
Groundnuts	82	0	0
Mowraeed	8	8	0
Gavor	53	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	5	6
Linseed Sept.	16	2	9
Castorseed	54	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds ready delivery	44	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-2-0.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-2-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 29-2-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/5.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 190.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 328.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 348.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 338.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199.
On Shanghai Bank's Selling D. D. Rs. 280.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 163.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 290.
London Gold ready s. 111-11.
London Silver ready d. 38 1/2.
London Silver forward d. 38.
Tone of Silver. Steady, India bought.

American cross rate on London per £.	$3.67
French crossrate on London per £.	Frcs. 47.60
Italian cross rate on London per £.	Frcs. 86.60
Swiss cross rate on London per £.	Frcs. 21.70
Belgium cross rate on London per £.	Frcs. 48.80
German cross rate on London per £	Marks. 309

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/6.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.

SHARES.

Market closed steady owing to Speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2775, Appollo 113/12, By. Cotton 1425, By. Dyeing 1972/8, Bradbury 1230, Century 1152/8, Cent. India 4840, Colaba Land 2950, Coorla 3145, Crescent 750, Currimbhoy 2050, David 1840, Fazulbhoy 16/0, Finaly 1375, Ind. Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 707/8, Kastoorchand 1680, Khatao 630, Kohinoor 3800, New Great 1177/8, Pabani 1070, Pearls 1425, Phoenix 1325, Shapurji 482/8, Swan 1325, Swadeshi 5240, and Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 850, Alcock 830, B. Burma 565 x.d. B. Burma pet 14/8, B. Flour 1690, B. Steam 320, Bundi cement 48 Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 305, Katni Dfd 1400, New India Insur 25/12, Shivrapur 35/8, Tata Iron Ord 108/12, Tata Iron Dfd 630 Tata Iron New Ord 97/8, Tata Iron N. Dfd 540, Tata Hydro 982/8, Tata Oil 132/8 and Scindia steam 11/8.

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Market continued steady with little inquiry. Good many consignments have arrived for Cotton Healds, and the Baxar rate has also slightly come down. The favourable rise in Exchange will further tend to further case the prices of several consignments which are due in the harbour.

Cotton Bandings, Leather sundries and woolen goods have little fluctuations and the business transacted is still below normal. Pickers were slightly in demand, Picking Bands kept steady at Rs. 2-11-0 per lb.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 3-6-0. Reeds, As. 4/9; Roller cloth, Rs. 11/12; Sizing Flannel, Rs. 7 to8; Cleorer cloth, Rs. 10; Pickers No. 4; Rs. 89/115; Slu Tubes Jap. Rs. 42; Ring Rabbeth. Rs. 13; Conical Pirn 5 in. Rs .9; Cyl. and Dof. fillets, Rs. 1-8-0; Picking Bands, Rs. 2-12-0.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, LL.B., Advocate, to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotation Div.	Nett to Sp.s. buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12½	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17½	890
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14½	80
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16½	1,250
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14½	132
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9½	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	"	14½	38 xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7½	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12½	25-8
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12½	£5 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	"	7½	Rs. 69
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	33⅓	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16½	95½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	"	16½	85½
Mercantel C £ 5	£10½	"	16½	10½
National, £ 12½	25	"	£20½	31
PRESS COMPANIES.			Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	37	506
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Mamnad Mig	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	11½	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	12½	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9½	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6½	81xd
Cisparmukh-Nighat	100	Mar-Sept.	4½	75
Dhond Baramati	..	Jan-July	5½	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5½	50
Gujerat	100	June-Jan	5½	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4½	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	..	4½	100
Larkhana	100	..	4½	78
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5½	61
Mymensingh	100	..	5½	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5½	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4½	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5½	79
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10½	130
Tapdi Valley	500	Jan-June	11½	590
Upper Sind Light	100	..	5½	65
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10½	200
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	4½	840
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	4½	700
	P. Rs. 50	..	7½	55
B. E. S. & T. Coy.	O. Rs. 50	..	Rs. 6	148-/12
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	8%	103
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec.O.	1,000	Jan	35	970
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50	..	2	168
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.			Half Year	Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,160
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	410
Apollo	50	..	..	110
Asar Virji 75	100	..	30	142
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	135
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	25	1,870
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,912/8
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	115
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1,225
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,130
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,790
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	200	2,905
Ooorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,150
Crescent	100	"	60	740
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	2,052/8
David	250	"	140	1,787-8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E. D. Sassoon Limited 7½	10	..	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	635 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	133
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy	200	..	300	1,660
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1.3 7/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,210
Globe	100	..	30	130
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	127 1/2
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	300
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,456
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	212/8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,184
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	715
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	600
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,560
Kastoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,665
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,200
Khatao	100	..	25	6-0 xd
Kohinoor	500	..	375	5,750
Laksmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,000
Madhavrao Semdhia	100	..	25	400
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept	200	3,600
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,820
Nowrosjee Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	380 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	350	7,100
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	706
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	850
New Great Eastern	500	..	60	1,130
Pahaney	250	..	100	1,075
Pearl	250	..	100	1,410
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,300 x d
Planet Mill	100	"	8	206
Premier Mills	100	..	..	145
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	386
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,500
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir B. Broacha Mills	100	July	30	506
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,850
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	250	5,185
Swan	O. 250	Oct.	100	1,320 x d
Tata	O. 500	..	15	1,650
	P. 500	..	5½	250
Union Mill	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton	O. 500	..	200	2,160
	P. 500	..	7½	502
Eastern India	1,000	..	12 6	1,797
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	90	..	100	840
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	48
Badam Pile	70	..	..	100
Baipur Sugar Co.,	38 100	..	..	15 Dis.
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	..	Rs. 20	560 x d
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	..	6	168 x d
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manuf	22	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation.	O. 250	Mar-Sept.	7	317/8
	P. 250	Oct.	6%	186
Bombay Uganda 80	100	..	812	Dal
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	July	80%	78
British Burmah Petroleum	O. 5	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	14/4
	15	..	19%	16
Eastern Chemical	D. 11	..	Nil.	88
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	..	40%	8881
Gobhai Karaaja 50	100	..	Rs. 1	68
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil	O. 100	Dec-July.	7½	75nom
	P. 200	..	7½	215nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kirk's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Lemp	200	July	30	147½
Marks	100	July	12	100
Marsland Price Ord	100	..	4%	30
Marsland Price P.	100	..	7%	88
Mckenzies	100	..	80%	530
New India Insurance	25	200	..	25/12
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50	300	May	300	25c
Philips	40	July	10%	48
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	53	600
Scindhia Steam 30	75	..	Nill.	12
Sirdar Carbunle Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack	10	20	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel	O. 50	Sept.	12	107/8	110
	D. 50	..	..	61	675
	P. 150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	102-8
Tata Iron. Ord-(N1)	75	..	..	100
" " Def. (..)	400	..	..	580
Tata Iron Pref. (Sad)	58 100	..	..	85
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	..	132-8
Thacker	50	June	1 00	330
Western India Chemical Co.,	20	120	..	5 dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. N—Ex. Div.

The P. and O. liner Kalyan put back to Colombo on the 22nd evening with a somewhat serious fire on her bunkers. Some 25 miles from Colombo the fire was discovered and finding it impossible to control the fire until general cargo adjoining holds was removed the liner was brought back. The damage anticipated is not serious.

THE WEATHER

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	31st Aug	m9 48	27 10
		9 51a	27 2

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Wed.	31st Aug	m 3 6	16 3
		4 0a	17 9

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Season	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 25-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 25th 1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 10	72 36	54 82	34 34
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)			61 18	40 08
Esplanade (Gok. Ty. Hospital)			58 52	39 30
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			63 71	39 43
Kemp & Co. (O. Hill)				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,694
Temperature of Air	deg.	81 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75 8
Dew Point		73 9
Relative humidity of Air		0 788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		4:2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		85 1
Minimum do do		77 2
General direction of Wind	WSW.	
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	11a
Fall of Rain	inches	0 05
Total fall during month	"	9 80
do. year	"	72 26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th		0 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1-12 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar and day temperature is lower than sual at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri reports 0.31 in. Jhansi 1.19 in. and Cawnpore 0.36 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Temperature is generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad but moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer and Jaipur and day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Surat reports 0.18 in. of rain and Neemuch 1.16 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Dwarka humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Bhavnagar Para but above it at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has diminished and has fallen locally in the northern and eastern districts of the reporting area. Saugor reports 0.22 in. and Raipur 0.50 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in deftct. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Raipur; night temperature is above normal at Amraoti.

The Konkan.— There has been nearly general rain; Bombay reports 0.10 in. Ratnagiri 1.25 in. and Karwar 0.16 in. Skies are lightly clouded at Karwar, moderately clouded at Bombay and heavily clouded at other stations. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0-12 in. of rain. Skies are clear at Ahmednagar and Sholapur and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature generally higher than usual except at Bijapur and Belgaum, where they are nearly normal. Night temperature is below normal at Ahmednagar and Poona.

General Remarks.—Rain has diminished in the Central Provinces and has extended into Central India West, the west United Provinces and the South-East Punjab. It has been nearly general in North Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces and local in South Gujarat, Central India West, the Northern and Eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, the South-East Punjab, Mysore and South-East Madras. A few falls have occurred in the South Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.25 in. at Ratnagiri, 1.16 in. at Neemuch, 1.19 in. at Jhansi and 1.12 in. at Delhi. Temperature is lower than usual in the South-East Punjab, the East United Provinces and the North and East Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces with a few falls in Gujarat, Rajputana, the South-East Punjab, Mysore and South-East Madras. It is probable that there will be some increase of rain on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th August 1921.

Rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country, but the break persists in the Peninsula and North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the East United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the West United Provinces, the Punjab hills and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in South-East Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar and on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Akyab, Tezpur, Gauhati two inches; Shillong one; Calcutta, Ranchi one and a half; Patna one; Lucknow four; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree one and a half and Dalhousie, Pachmarhi one.

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CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

3169-19—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Bhoja v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Sham M and H.

2682-19—Ragha N and Co, Cowraj Fatechand a firm v Vali Mahomed Ludha Vankat Subaya and Cine Venkat Subaya, Khambatta and Co.

51-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bhansing and Co v Ramchandra Chandulal and anr, Matu J and M, for postponement.

2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferalli v Tyabji Essaji.

3336-19—Mulla and M, Lalchand Jasudachand and Co v Nowroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ard H D and Co.

3165-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Moosa Haji v Motilal Ichhalal, Moti and D.

2069-19—Tyabji and D, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jaffer, Jam R and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdul Allarakhia a firm v Abdul Aziz and ors, Mer K and Co.

2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakison Shambhukhdas a firm v Goverdhandas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nagindas Thakordas v Shanker Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ebrahim Ludha and Co a firm v Bhimji Naranji, Tyabji and D, Bhimji and Co, Ard H D and Co.

421-21—Purnanand and C, Joshi Ratansey Kanji v Karsondas Chapsey, Madhavji and Co.

836-17—Amin and D, Wadilal Dajibhai and anr v Mohanlal Pitamber and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

3217-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Kalliandas Bros a firm v Multani Jugjivandas Chimandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KANGA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

S C Ct 1221/17720-19—G B Pandia, Manakchand Jaychand v Ranchordas Mowji and anr, Amerchand and M.

3227-19—Mal M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

2945-19—Mirza and M, Bibobar widow v Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and anr, Capt and V.

357-21—Amin and D, Bhikabhai Buderdas Kothari v Himatlal Vithaldas Dalal & anr, Edg G W and Co.

3142-19—Edg G W and Co, Shamaldas Motichand v Sakrabhai Motilal, Moti and D.

41-20—Amin and D, Messrs Vakhatchand Dahyabhai a firm v Messrs Sha M H Chhaganlal and Co, Jam R and D.

87-20—Pandia and Co, Pirojsha Rustomji Lala v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daph F and D.

3240-20—Mal M R and Co, Hirji Raisey v Messrs Amarchand Madhavji and Co a firm and anr, Mulla and M.

2674-20—Moti and D, Raghumal Budhsing v Messrs Jamnadas Harprasad a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, Dubash and Co.

2840-19—Craig B and Co, Messrs Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm v Messrs Sidhuram Visandaram a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1243-21—Unwalla P and P, Chunilal Buldeodas a firm v Maganlal Gopalji, N C Dalal and Co.

618-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Mariambai widow and ors v Mahomed Shaffi and anr, Dabholkar and Co.

2370-20—F K Dadachanji Halimabi and ors v Mirza Hussein Kachwalla and anr, Mirza and M.

2019-21—Patell and Ez, Behramshaw Hormusji Rao v Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia, Mulla and M.

965-21—Shroff and V, Messrs Ganaji Ookaji & Co a firm v Gabroo Virchand, Amin and D.

1937-21—N C Dalal and Co, S Gordhandas and Sons a firm v Hargovind Dharamsey and Co a firm, Ragh N and Co.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

1992-20—Purnanand and Co, Kantichand Dhanji v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Mal M R and Co.

T and I J 13-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Administrator-General of Bombay v Kantichand Dhanji, Purnanand and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

3513-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Fardunji Nawroji Fardunji v Abdul Rehman Mahomedally and ors, Khandwalla and Co, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

1721-19—Mulla and M, Kenneth McI Kemp v Tribhuvandas Jamnadas a firm, Meh L and Co, Part heard 19-8-21.

Long Cause.

3594-19—Dikshit and Co, Kalidas Bhaidas v Punamchand Boormal and Co a firm, G B Pandya and Co, Part heard 19-8-21.

Short Causes.

1517-21—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

Long Causes.

3526-19—Shamrao M H and Co, Nanchand Walchand and Co a firm v Ratilal Muljin a firm, Purnanand and Cl.

3126-19—Dubash and Co, Sagarmal Ratanchand v Jotsarmal Shambhuji and anr

"BEAUTY OF BOMBAY."

MODERN INDIAN ART.

MR. SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

The followinb is the text of a lecture delivered by Mr. W. E. G. Solomon, Principal Sir J. J. School of Arts on "Some aspects of Modern Indian Art" on the 7th instant under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Mr. A. L. Cocernton presiding.

There is perhaps no subject which is at once so easy and so difficult to talk about in public as the subject of Art. When the speaker is himself an artist it becomes an even more ticklish proposition. Because he must be aware that there are few other topics on which people can talk so much and say so little, and that consequently an audience is quite rightly apt to be sceptically inclined when an artist elects to express himself in words rather than in the terms of his own calling. For we cannot but suspect that the man who waxes too fluent on a subject connected with his own profession, would be better employed in getting on with his job and allowing us to form our own conclusions by his work rather than by his arguments and theories. The present is a very talkative age, and next to politics I think at least in western Circles the Coy Fairy Art has the vast misfortune to be the most talked about lady in the world. Unfortunately her own devotees are but too prone to pay her lip-homage., and in many cases too chary of contributing to her service that labour of hand and soul which she has a right to exact from her desciples. The consequence is that in Europe today the clash of tongues would lead one to expect far more results than the triumphs of brush and palette warrant.

BOMBAY ARTISTS.

So I am very diffident about speaking today on the much vexed topic of Indian Art to this distinguished audience and I can but hope that you will understand that I am in a manner compelled to lay my view on the subject before you howeve much I would prefer to rely upon helping on the work to the best of my ability in the seclusion of the school of Art. I feel that on the present occasion I ought to speak in some sort for those who cannot speak for themselves, for the artists of your own City who I fear get but too little opportunity of bringing their affairs to the notice of the great public in Bombay. In a sense I venture to consider myself in the light of their unworthy spokesman to-day and my great hope and excuse is that in the course of my remarks I may be able to interest some of you in a branch of the community that does indeed deserve well at your hands. You will perhaps not think me egotistical if I prefix my remarks on the position and prospects of Modern Indian Art with some slight account of and justification for my own connection with the subject, and my presence here in this Country today. Looking back upon early days I can hardly recall that time when the East had not cast its spell upon me. I can hardly remember the time before the wish to see the wonders of the orient had become a deeply seated motive in my life. From the hours which I spent as a boy lying on a rug by the fire at my mother's feet, reading the "Arabian Nights' and "Count Robert of Paris" and "Lalla Rookh' and all these other delightful Eastern tales so dear to the heart of a school boy the wish to see the East, with my own eyes may have derived its birth. It became at any rate a powerful inward prompting and later on while I lived in the atmosphere of English Art my thoughts were often enough deocidentalised, flitting beyond the world of the London studios to a more spacious place a country where it seemed to me Art might be found bathed in perennial sunshine.

In Zanad did Kuola Khan a stately pleasure dome decree where Alph the sacred river ran through caverns measure- less to man Down to a sunless sea.

"So twice three miles of fertile ground with walls and town were gird ed round".

ENTHUSIASM FOR ART.

You may smile if you will at the enthusiasm of a Youngster that could lead him to erect his aerial Eastern castles, domes, in the foggy streets of Chelsea, or at the vivid feat of imagination that sometimes enabled him to convert a walk along the Thames Embankment and a view of the prosaic bulk of Somerset House into a pilgrimage to Agra with the setting sun reflecting the white beauty of the Taj in the crocodile haunted water of Jumna. But so it was with me, yet such are the delays of fate that more than three decades passed over my head, and though I had wandered somewhat in Europe, Africa and America I had never been able to get further Eastward than the Levant. However, the time did come and unexpectedly, which was to gratify my ambition, though hardly in the way I wished. For it was not by means of a plesasure trip for brush and pencil that I was destined to enter the mysterious East. It was through the iron gates of War and by a devious and blood-stained path I suppose that the Prophet Moses when he viewed from Pisgah the Land of Promise or Zenophan's ten thousand warriors, when after that appalling march they at least glimpsed the blue waters of the Euxine and burst into the tumultuous shout of "The sea! the sea! must have thrilled with something like the same rare feeling of longing gratified oi dream realised with which standing for the first time on the terrace at Malabar Hill I looked down on Bombay. "The East! the East at last! Yes I forgot then soon enough all the travail and weariest of war for this was no dream, the off spring of pictures, or books. I stood indeed in the land of Akbar and below me drowsing in the Indian sunlight lay one of the most bewitching cities in the world. I know that you who constitute this audience are proud of the beauty of your own city, and many of you must have had the opportunity of comparing her charms with those of others no less renowned. For myself I have seen some celebrated views of the world's fairiest cities which are unforgettable, as Vienna from Herman's Kogel; or Rome the steps of the Trinita del Monte. or "Auld Reekie" from the Calton hill through the usual shy veil of Scotch mist which that queen of Northern Cities so often elects to shroud herself. Nor will those who have had the good fortune to approach Buda Pesth by night from the Danube, easily forget the grand outline of the king's palace towering on the onehand and the starry sweep of the Francis Joseph Quay stretching almost to infinitude on the other. Quebec seen at sunset from the St. Lawrence, Florence from Fiesole; Venice from the Lagoons all have their lasting place in our affections, and form mind pictures which it expands the heart to think on. But to me none of these great city views can excel Bombay seen from the hanging gardens near the Hindu temple in the tranquil light of a clear late afternoon. The crescent sweep of her milky coasts, the noble panorama of buildings lying in the lap of her distant maintains, the wonder and variety of her islands, the silver and turquoise of her sea-setting, the blue of skies as entrancing and perfect as those in a picture of Cima de Conegliano's; above all the over shifting throngs and groups of people flocked with vivid splashes of colour, go to make a spectacle of beauty that does subdue the soul almost to tears. It is well to be a citizen of such a city. And you do well to rejoice in your fortunate birth right.. Looking down from that vantage point at Malabar Hill it must naturally occur to the Artist and the art lover that here if any where is a sanctuary which art might not be ashamed to call her own, and his thoughts will revert to that other city by the sea which in natural and artificial beauty was designed by Heaven for and developed by man into the nursery of Helle nic art. It may seem to some of you "a far cry" as the Scotch have it from ancient Athens to modern Bombay but as a comparision of the two from the point of view of natural beauty leaves Bombay by no means shamed, so I would take an artist's license this afternoon and would push that comparision a few degrees further.

CLAIMS OF ART.

I have said that in beauty of situatio[n] I regard this city as not inferior to the great metropolis of Greece. But we may go further than that for are not Bombay's harbours filled with argosies as numarous as those that once sailed proudly on the Gulf of Salamis? Are not her markets as rich as those of Athens? Her people as varied and as picturesaque as the crowds that of old thronged the port of Pireaus? Can the wealth of her citizens be reckoned as less than that of the Ahenians? And can she not beckon to her aid if need were across the Indian ocean fleets more powerful than Athens could ever summon from the Peloponnese and the Ionian Islands? All this is true enough and well enough, But there remains a question and an important one—*where are the artists*? Does this wealth of commerce, industry and modern science tend to the development of Bombay's art and—it may be said without false shame—to the support and encouragement of her artist sons or does the stream of wealth from India's premier city flow in quite other directions, regardless of the claims of Art?

GREECE AND ART.

The Athenians we know considered commerce and gain as means to an end, and beauty was the end at which they aimed. Art as the hand maiden of beauty they worshipped because they saw in her the medium for the earthly revelation of a divine law. So they spent their substance upon paintings, and statues, and buildings, and they thought the proceeds of their labour well expended in building them a city that was purely beautiful. Even the Spartans—the custodians of a military ideal did full homage to beauty. A modern author has said "The Greeks were idolators, and their love of beauty was a principle of their religion. The more beautiful a face or form could be rendered in painting or sculpture the better chance had the artist of the blessing of the Gods here, and their immortal rewards hereafter. As beauty was so much prized by this highly endowed people these who were gifted with it became ambitious of making it known to great artists and by them to the world. Artists fixed the fame of beauty in man or woman, and even children who gave promises of being beautiful were allowed to contest for a prize, and the child who won it had a statue erected to him. There were games instituted near the River Alphaens where prizes were adjudged to the most beautiful, and the Lacedemonian women in their bed-rooms kept constantly before their eyes the finest statues. After this it does not surprise us to recall that artist Apelles received £ 25,000 for his famous painting of Venus Anadyomane and that Polygustus was awarded by the state a splendid pension for life out of national gratitude for his mural paintings at Delphi. If I point to the present contrast between the conditions in that great age of art in ancient Athens and those obtaining in modern Bombay you as citizens of Bombay will no doubt meet me with this rejoinder "show us a Polygnotus who will paint us a similar hall, bring to us your Apollos who will paint for us just as beautiful a Venus, and we will reward these artists even more than did their contemporaries." And this reflection brings me back to the question "Where are the artists"? The answer is that the artists are here, in this City. They cannot be said to thrive it is true—Art does not exactly thrive in Bombay, because the atmosphere of public patronage is almost too rarified to support life. But make no mistake about it you have got the artists with you. We all know the story of the old Greek Philosopher who wandered about the crowded city carrying a lantern, and when asked who he was looking for replied that "he was looking for an honest man" The young Indian artist today has nearly as hard a task to find a patron in Bombay. The two art societies of this city that is the Bombay Art Society, and the Art Society of India are hampered by their difficulty in finding purchasers for their exhibits, although "old master" find a ready sale to collectors. The truth is that Athens found her artists because she insisted on having them, and if Bombay desired to be beautified she too would call upon her artists and they would answer the summons.

I do not believe that there is really a dearth of talent in Bombay but chiefly a death of opportinity I do not believe that the stagnation in Indian's painting is so much due to any lack of ability as it is to want of ways and means.

There are some who consider that patronage is not only unnecessary for the artist but is even a hindrance, because he paints to please his patrons rather than himself and may bcome too much the courtier in his art. This fear I am sure is groundless. The fullest court patronage had no injurious, effect in the case of a Titian a Raphael, a Reubens a Velasquez and a Vandyck. These men all a had the good fortune to bask in the sunlight of the smiles of the great. The fact rhat art is a flower that can and does bloom in the most humble and arid soil merely proves that it can so bloom because it derives its light and sustenance not of the earth but from Heaven. It does not prove that the delicate plant would not strengthen into fuller beauty if tended lovingly by earthly hands and nurtured in the warm atmosphereof human approval. When Charles the fifth who was one day watching Titian painting stooped to pitck up abrush that the artist let fall his courtiers murmured at such derogation from the Royal dignity. But the Emperor stilled those grumblers at once with the remark, "I can create as many courtiers as I wish, but I cannot make another Titian"; and Browning Andrea del Sarto rightly guages the value of high patronage from the artists point of view when he speaks sadly of Francis and the stimulurs he enjoyed :—

"In that humane great monarch's goldenlook
"The jungle of his gold chain in my car;
"I painting proudly with his breath on me;
"All the Court round me seeing with this eyes."

Such was the age of the Italian Renaissance of a Lorenzo, and as a consequence of a Michaelangelo When the painters were called to the footstools of the great, (as in acncient Greece) they appeared. upon the scene to answer the call. patronage has never illed with surfeit a genuine artist yet but the cant of it has starved man. What is needed in India today is Patronage, and production will keep pace with it.

MODERN INDIAN ART.

For modern Indian Art is not I think really in half so parlous a state as the pessimists would have us believe. If we glance at the situation in India to day we shall see that the two main centres of artistic activity are Calcutta and Bombay. There are distinct differences of theory and method between the artists of these two cities, because while those in Calcutta still pin their faith to copy-ancient conventions, Bombay has for many years kept an open mind. The result has been that for a time and thanks to the energetic championship of Mr. Havell the Calcutta school produced some charming pictures of small size, archaic in style, while (also for a time) Bombay did not produce anything of the same characteristically Indian flavour. That however, did not mean that the art theories of this City were fallacious. The complete freedom from all shackles of convention of the Bombay school had led no doubt to a welter of ideas and a confusion of differing artistic aims. But that is a temporary phase and I venture to tell you all today that this City is already being justified of the artistic faith that is in her. For contemporary indian art must be founded, not on the art of a long-past period, but upon the country itself. And India, as she is the greatest artists' country in the world today, will impart to her artists now as true a message as she did fifteen centuries ago. All that Indians have to do is to listen to the voice that cannot err, that of their own mother and to close their ears to the tumult of outside opinion. Yes, I think it is becoming increasingly clear that Bombay has saved Indian Art by her endeavours I beg the indulgence of this audience if I pursue this line of the thought a little further because, I want all here to believe as I do in this matter and to adhere fast to the artistic creed which has for years been a nebulous sub-conccious force in Bombay without being very precisely formulated.

CREED of BOMBAY ARTISTS.

Our creed is this :—Bombay believes that India's arrists must found their work not upon an age old conventional rendering of natural forms however, beautiful, but upon India herself. That as art is a progressive thing all the world over, so Indian artists should paint the people of their own period in the spirit of that period. That they should follow the national directings of their wonderful inherent decorative sense as much as they do the evidence of their eyes and that the two faculties combined should be cultivated to the uttermost. Bombay does not believe in the neglect of drawing or in the adoption of studied eccentricities of style, but rather that the diligent study of form is essential, and that correctness of drawing is as indispensable as bread and butter.

That has been and is really the artistic creed of Bombay and public opinion should compel the artists to conform to it. If an error of drawing were treated by the public as as heinous an offence as giving false coin for true, there would be far fewer slovenly pictures disgracing our exhibitions. But as ever, when Indian Art is concerned the mystical stand point of view has seriously mislead many, and so we find the artist often excused for what should be really inexcusable on the ground of the spirituality or subjectivity of his work. Still the Bombay creed holds good whether formulated or not, and one result of its acceptance today by the young men is that His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has been able to find in the City the artists to design and carry out the mural paintings that are wanted at Government House. He has nothbad to look else where for them as the Sister City has apparently felt obliged to do recently. When you see these paintings you will realise the virile strength of our precious creed and its potentialities, and you will I trust be some degrees prouder of your own City then you were before. The personal patronage of the Governor, and the Bombay creed (as I call it) have brought these paintings into being and I think no one who looks at them can doubt any longer that Indian Art is awakening at last from her somewhat protracted siesta; and that she is awakening to find herself in Bombay; Yes; that Indian Art is really and truly awakening I have no doubt. The only thought that causes me disquietude is this what reception will she meet with when fully awake? Are the citizens of Bombay prepared to welcome her among them, to treat her with the distinction, the gentleness, the love that she has a right to expect of them, or are they do going toshow her only coldness, indifference, and scorn?

THE USE OF ART.

Not long since I was asked the comprehensive and cheery question "What is the use of art "In case that question—not perhaps in this its crudest form, but in effect may have presented itself tosome of you here today, I will try to give you a clue to the answer. It was not until the course of the recent war that I myself properly realised the value of art, but I did then, on more than one unforgetable occasion. I will tell you of one only. This happened on the morning of the 5th of April 1916. We were trying to relieve Kut at the time and were stuck in the mud of the trenches that had dug in front of the El Hannah defile where our way was barred by our gallant enemies the Turks. The Division to which I belonged—the thirteenth or "Iron Division as it was sometimes called was to make the attack on the enemy's positions at twenty minutes past four in the morning of the fifth. The orders were that at fifteen minutes past precisely the first line men should creep on to the parapet of the garden wall "as we nicknamed the advanced trenches and lie flat waiting for the word, while the second line should mount the forestep behind them in readiness to follow. It was about midnight when the VDivision took up its position in the trenches relieving the 7th Division of Indian troops who filed out silently and wearily for they were exhausted with many weeks of hard service whereas most of us were fresh from Egypt. It was a bitterly cold night and after the men had been posted in their respective places ready to turn out early the officers crept into the dug-outs assigned to them in the hope of getting a little rest before the great event. But the cold and the excitement of the impending attack as well as the thwack of the snipers' bullets on the parapets prevented most of us from sleeping and at one oclock we all hustled with the utmost silence into our pl ces. Then followed a short and pregnant interval of stillness while the officers stood loking at their watches, the men crouched behind their fixed bayonets, and the non-commissioned officers, bent double, went up and down the line giving a few whispered orders or exhortations to the rank and file. The sky was lightening rapidly and bars of citron yellow that began to rib the dim coloured clouds already gave promise of that splendid phenomenon-a—Mesopotamian dawn. We waited our hearts in our mouths, for general Maude in his orders of the Day had told us for our encouragement that over eighty guns would open fire upon the devoted Turks at the moment of our attacks What an intensive bombardment like that means on a quarter of a mile front will be understood by any here who may have experienced it, and we listened with throbbing pulses for that tremendous sign that the battle had begun. But at that moment of chilling expectancy a sky-lark rising apparently from Noman's Land where lay none but the dead, began to pour out her song in all the fullness of her enjoyment of the new-sprung day. The effect was electrical, and there were few who did not turn their gaze upwards towards that sweet singer soaring above the plains of death. Those whose destiny it was to die that day and those who were to live forgot for the moment the coming fiery ordeal. How strangely sweet seemed that music in such a place and at such a moment!" Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts." A moment later and the song was past—the combined British batteries oeffred fire and in that hideous hail of high explosive, lydite and shrapnel the sky-lark of Il Hannah doubtless laid down her melodious little life. But her song remained memorable for many a weary day. I think that that sky lark may well form a fitting symbol of the eternal value of the beautiful. But alla beauty is evanescant as that bird's song was and moreover it often requires an interpreter to open people's eyes as it were to the fact that beauty is there. So men need the services of the artist to translate the transient beauty surrounding them into permanent and enduring forms of art. and also to open their eyes to the fact of its existence and of its supreme importance to humanity. Thus in looking upon one of Raphael's Madonnas most men are uplifted with a sense of something noble, august. and beyond praise in maternal womanhood. But would many men feel that same sense of upliftin passing the original model for the picture, probably a Roman peasant girl with her baby on the Campagna. No, it needed the brain, the eye, the hand of a Raphael to detect that secret, and to express it in worthy language. And for the fugitive nature of beauty who shall ensnare it for us except the artists? who but they can preserve for the contemplation, example, and solace of generations unborn the special message of their own time? The memory of the fairness of the wife of Francisco del Giocondo would have only survived if it survived at all as a Florentine anecdote of a long past period had not that fairness impelled the great Leonard to hand it up to us as a priceless treasure so that she who has been dust for some four hundred years does still catch our very souls in the silken mesh of "Monna Lisa's" smile. And what in the ordinary course of things would all the vaunted beauty of Lady Hamilton have meant either to herself or to the world? To her it counted but as sorrow manifold to us its story would have remained only a sor did one, it is best forgotten the wizardy of Romney's brush that has the face and form of the siren who conquered England's unconquorable hro admirably to delight and to subdue for all time the eye and the heart of man.

The artists are in fact revealers of truth to the world There are the middle men (I say it with reverence) between man and his maker. A nation that depises her artists and belittles their value shall be weighed in the balance hereafter and be found wanting No matter how rich or how splendid she may have been: this we can call upon history to prove.

"What is the use of Art?" Well I know nothing of politics Internationla or otherwise and I fear I must admit that I care less than nothing about them., but I think few here will disagree with me when I say that Greece today owes much of the position that she retains in the esteem of mankind,. and her place in Europe wholly to the artist who once built for her an Acoropolis. I doubt whether Italy holds her rank as a great power so much by virtue of her military prowess as because one Michaelangelo by name once painted certain frescoes on the roof of the Sistine. Few would doubt that the French Nation stands higher today as one of the world's great spiritual assets by virtue of its magnificent age long devotion to art, than it could posibly hope to do for reasons of practical, or commercial, or numerical superiority. One thinks indulgently of Spain not forgetful that she bred Velasquez. and Holland as the mother of Rembrandt stands enormously higher in the estitimation of mankind than her frontiers and dyke-protected flats could possibly entitle her to do. These countries areliterally guarded by the spirits of their dead artists. If as the national poet of Britiain declares—

"There's a Divinity doth hedge a king"

So even more does a circle of divine protection ring round the nations to whom their artists have bequcathed the lustrous legacies of their genius And as in Europe so in India to-day the invisible but invincible phalanx surrounds the shrine and sanctuaries of the land that gave it birth. Surely every pilgrim to Ajanta must feel the benignant presence of that viewless host.

But art is not of the dead but of the living. Your old masters are well remembered. Their memories are kept green by to numerous collectors who fill their mansions with Moghul and Rajput paintings. It is for the living artists I want to ask your suport to-day.

NEED FOR PATRONAGE.

I have assured you in the course of these remarks that the work is to be had, if the patronage be forthcoming and have tried to indicate in some measure the value and the necessity of artistic activity in this city. If so far you have followed with sympathy the line of thought which I have tried to express you may yet ask me the following very natural questions "Granted that we can find the artists and that we admit their utility for the community at large and that we desire to avail ourselves of their with talents the object of beautifying and ennobling Bombay; what exactly do you expect us as citizens to do in matter and how should the genius of our artist best be applied". I would reply to these queries that what I earnestly desire is that you as an influential section of this population will bring all your influence to bear, so that at any rate a streamlet shall be directed from the broad river of wealth that has its source in this city, to irrigate the field of indigenous art which is beginning to put froth its greeness I want you all to force upon the notice of the public press, upon your, architects, your engineers your commercial men your Municipal councillors the fact that you must and will have the claim of beauty for its own sake brought prominently forward in any scheme for the improvement and amplification of Bombay I want you to say to them that you are weary of the staring white walls which advertise us ever lastingly of he misfortune that the architect has left his walls unclothed; that you want to cover their naked ness once again with that fine garment of art which the Greeks, the Italians, the Indians regarded a foretime as more necessary to a building as the the stone or marble that composed it. I long to see formed in this city a powerful society that should have for its sole object the promotion and advancement of modern art in India-particularly in Bombay. And that society should watch every movement likely to add to the opportunities of Indian artists and should jealously see to it that the opportunities came their way. It should see that prizes and scholarships were awarded to the most promising students at the school of art, it should help these students to take that difficult step across the Rubicon that divides studentship from mastership; it should encourage the municipality to hold great national competitions for sculpture groups and for mural paintings for the adornment of its public buildings, it should urge upon the whole Indian common wealth the need for creating a point of focus for Indian artistic effort in the New Delhi that is now rising from its ashes in all its pristine glory, of endowing a Villa there on the lines of the "Villa Medici" which the French maintain in Rome. And when that Villa is in being it should send thither the ablest of your artists from all the schools to crown the buildings as they rise with the fine flower of their efforts so the Bombay creed, already being finely vindicated by the mural paintings that your young men and women are now executing shall infuse the force of its vital principles into every vein and artery of India's artistic life.

"So runs my dream but what am I?
"An infant crying in the night—
An infant crying for the light
And with no language but a cry."

CALL OF A GREAT IDEAL.

But I will not believe that this superb city is so steeped in the glamour of materialism as to be lost to the call of a great Ideal. I will not believe that it shall be said of Bombay as of the little mermaid in Hans Anderson's story, "she is beautiful but she has no soul." No! I will not believe it because India when all is said is the land of the Idealist and the children of the country that created the Taj and the Ajanta paintings will not permit this genuine renaissance of Indian Art to be nipped in the bud for the mere lack of timely aid.

Most of all do I rely for help upon the women of this city. Women have ever been the champions of the artists as well as the inspirers of their greatest masterpieces, and the bond that links Woman to art is one which she will not endure to see weakened. For that reason and because I do not think any woman has ever been other than an idealist at heart, it is to the women of Bombay that I as an artist would most hopefully appeal to-day.

In conclusion I would remind you all of that action of Alexander's when after his defeat of the Persians at Issus, some of his people brought him a casket found among the spoils of king Darics, which in beauty of design and workmanship seemed unique. The question then arose as to what was worthy to be placed in s olovely a receptacle. The courtiers suggested that the finest of the Royal jewels might have that honour, But the Macedonian King after deep thought took the scroll of Homer's "Iliad" and placed it in the casket as the brightest jewel he possessed. That was the kingly patronage of art? This beautiful city of yours is just such another peerless casket. Where shall you find a treasure to be enclosed in it wor thier than the newly plucked fadeless blossoms of India's Art?

The total subscriptions to the new loan up to the 22nd August amounted to Rs. 43,52,67,900, made up thus:—1926 bonds Rs. 33,29,98,700 and 1921 bonds Rs. 10,22,69,200.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH RACING.

GREAT EBOR HANDICUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 25.

The following is the result of the Great Ebor Handicap:—

March Along	1
Flint Jack	2
Holbeach	3

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT GLOUCESTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Australians beat Gloucester at Cheltenham by an innings and 136 runs. The last four Gloucester wickets added sixty runs and the second innings closed for 175 of which Keigwin, who batted with confidence, made 65. Mailey took ten wickets for 66 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

Kent beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire by an innings and 13 runs.

Hampshire beat Leicestershire by 251 runs.

Notts drew with Lancashire but held the lead on the first innings.

Yorkshire drew with Surrey but led on the first innings.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The following are the handicaps for the 6th extra meeting of Saturday, 27th Aug:—

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Roubaix 10-4; William the Bean 9-7; First Flier 9-3; Un-tui 9-2, Simons Choice 9-0; Our Stephen 8-12; Senparison 8-10; Monteith 8-7; Double or Quits 8-7; Good Health 8-6; Violinist 8-6; Brendan 8-6; Charlies Smile 8-4; Cally 8-4; Bell Metal 8-2; Misri Lal 8-2; Antic 8-1; Silver Saint 7-13; Love Glass 7-11; Thunder 7-9; Mademoiselle Fech 7-9; Gadtuna 7-9; Plaxtol 7-6; Cyanite 7-2; and Marcudia 7-0.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Treddle 9-10; Caraway 9-6; Liberty 9-6; Divide 9-3; Antic 9-0; Fretwork 8-13; Cheechalo 8-12; Little Cell 8-10; Polyorama 8-7; La Hogue 8-7; Cyanite 8-6; Fitzclarence 8-6; Christmas Holiday 8-6; Mimi 8-5; Murmansk 8-4; Treasury 8-3; Piccolo 8-3; Eager To 8-2; Reciprocity 8-1; Anthracite 8-0; Dori 8-0; Gunning 8-0; Meg Merrilie's 7-13; Catchup 7-12; Pharpar 7-10; Cracknel 7-10; Marmion 7-10; Cynar 7-8; Royal Jewel 7-8; and Verna 7-0.

THE CHATTIS HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cheechako 10-4; Baronvale 10-4; Pine Park 9-10; Woorali 9-6; Braida Garth 9-4; Cahir Lass 8-8; Stellite 8-7; Little Trout 8-7; Belle Voyageuse II. 8-7; Pin Money 8-7; Merion 8-7; Sospello 8-2; Penny Pie 8-2; La Dy Ard 8-1; Summers Jou 7-12; Balira 7-12; Ensay 7-10; Rinette 7-10; Glass Rock 7-9; Beggar Prince 7-9; Gentle Saxon 7-4; She She 7-4; Lononds Pride 7-2; White Poppy 7-2; Peach Melba 7-0; Warburton 7-0; Lady Changeful 6-12; and Vanclere 6-12.

THE PARVATI PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Avro 9-12; Merion 9-12; Double Win 9-12; Drop Scene 9-6; Balira 9-3; Huon River 9-0; Ensay 9-0; Wild Woman 8-11; Oregon Pine 8-8; South Notts 8-7; Belstead 8-2; Zea 8-1; Gavrelle 7-13; Robina 7-13; Pretty Margaret 7-9; Bibfield Grove 7-8; Undias 7-7; Ho Ho 7-6; Very Little 7-6; Troop Leader 7-6; Mynden Chief 7-5; Lady Changful 7-4; Milk Maid 7-2; and Laranja 7-0.

THE PARVATI PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Larry Quin 9-12; Lwow 9-7; Nerissa 9-3; Summers Joy 9-3; Chauntress 9-0; Sunline 8-12; Green Field 8-10; The Count 8-8; Bathurst 8-5; Pine Box 8-2; Lucua 8-0; Marby 7-13; Peach Melba 7-11; Bohea 7-9; Ragazzo 7-8; Fine Trout 7-7; Rock Ferry 7-6; Quiver 7-6; Duet 7-5; Cheery Girl 7-5; Land Lady 7-2; Victoria Cross 7-1; Destiu 7-1; and On the Square 7-0.

THE PARVATI PLATE. (Division III.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Corago 9-12; Pin Money 9-12; Moldavia 9-12; Penny Pie 9-7; Dialect 9-3; Black Water 9-0; Mexican Eagle 9-0; Renette 9-0; Gold Quartz 8-10; Mirabelle 8-7; Allensmore 8-2; Box O Tricks 8-2; White Poppy 7-13; Flight Errant 7-12; South Star 7-11; Soft Note 7-11; Way Of An Eagle 7-9; Old Sport 7-9; Pilgrims Pass 7-4; Luxmi 7-4; Moreen 7-2; Hibernia 7-1; Magnificence 7-0; and Vengeance 7-0.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anaiza 9-12; Khundil 9-6; Trade Mark 9-2; Warminister 9-0; Ferry Boat 8-12; Andolis 8-12; Nevermind 7-13; Golshan 7-12; Dublin 7-8; Arvil 7-7; Arthur 7-3; Beadmaker 7-2; Magdala 7-0; and Domineer 7-0.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SOME GAME FIGHTING.

There was a capital, and distinctly enthusiastic attendance at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last night, to witness the first half or the Boxing Tournament which is to be concluded to-night. To this Colonel H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., has lent his patronge and the officials were:—Referee, Major T. B. Wall; Judges, Lieut.-Colonel Lavie, D.S.O., and Major Bonnyman, O.B.E., Timekeeper, M. J. Hilder, M.C.'s; Mr. R. C. Farrant and Sergt.-Major Ormonde; Medical Officer, Capt. Nash M.C., R.A.M.C. To these the thanks of all concerned are due, but if one be allowed to offer a suggestion it is that the referee take a more lenient view of the rules. A certain amount of holding is generally unavoidable and, unless there is hitting at such a time, has to be carried on for more than was ever the case last night to merit even severe threat of disqualification. The fighting throughout was exceptionally keen and clean, a very marked improvement on several organised during the part couple of years. Unfortunately we are unable to express approval of no fever, than three of the decisions, and it seems that the referee or judges allow the fact that one man does the more attacking to weigh too heavily. Much of the slapping deen does not count at all and a clever guard is every bit as good as a even lead that gets home. There was a deal of infighting, and much of it good and interesting, which makes one regret that the referee so often thought it his duty to interfere.

Except that the light was not in the centre over the ring, which is important, and that a start was not made till nearly half an hour after the advertised time, the arrangements were quite satisfactory and the programme was got through in good time.

JUDGE v. PERCY WELCOME.

A start was made with Judge, having drawn a bye in the Welters, sparring with Percy Welcome. It was a tame affair, both told to fight up and not to nil with open gloves. For future reference, it would be as well to get such affairs through in the afternoon. Judge was easily the better, but must think more of guarding.

Corpl Dodd, S.W.B., then met Corpl. Alwright in a contest in which some hard hitting was seen though they had to be warned for landing with the butt of the hand. Alwright was the cooler and quicker to take advantage of openings, Dodd making the pace and following a left lead with a right which would have been effective with better judgment. After getting the worst of the second round, he missed a right swing in the third and ran into a job. Coming down, he took the count though it looked very much as though he could have risen had he not had enough.

M. KUBES v. SGT. BEAL.

One of the best fights seen in Bomway was the next, between Milton Kubes and Sergt. Beal of the Butts, Feather-weights Champion. The latter had to give away the huge handicap of 19 lbs. and shewing fine ring-craft made a great fight of it. He, however, was extremely lucky, to get the verdict; one of the most surprising decisions we have ever heard. Beal naturally did his best to maker the fighting at close quarters all the way and never let up for a moment. He met a snappy right and then a fine left which opened his right eye, but after that cleverly got inside the dangerous ones. In the second he came in at once, the referee stopping the fighting and cautioning them for holding. Both missing right swings began to go more for the body and on the bell Beal got a fine right home to the jaw. Beal opened the third well and after meeting a right flush to the fact got home two to the jay; Kubes going for the mark. In the fourth they exchanged blows chest to chest, both making for the body till Kubes scored to the head and it was his round; there being little to choose so far. More close work opened the fifth with more cautions for holding. Kubes's nose was cut, but he landed three telling lefts. Beal got a good right home to the fair and slipped leads cleverly; Kubes doing the attacking now. Kubes forced the pace in the sixth, his left scoring heavily and Beal was about all out, his rights lacking steam. The attacking Beal did in the early rounds probably accounted for the decision he got.

BANTAM COMPETITION.

In the Bantam Competition, Walter Newman put up a plucky show against a harder bitter in Pte. Collins, S.W.B., and if actual points were scored the civilian was there. Collins is an open fighter with no judgment of distance and his misses should have counted as much against him as his hits did for him. Newman cleverely got inside the swings or got back from them. and it is a pity there is not more sting in his lefts. In the third Collin's got there with some good lifts and was declared the winner; both very done.

One of the most promising young boxers we have seen in Edgar Bright scored a win over Pochkhanawalla, but it must be admitted that the former was lucky to get an extra round ordered. In this he got home two splendid left counters and wound up with a couple of rights which had his opponent guessing. He is a natural double-handed fighter with a clever left shift, and if taken in hand properly has a good future. He found Pochkhanawalla's reach tell heavily against him and missed his rights, but in the third round made up a deal and what he lost in the first two, his opponent resorting to covering.

The first fight after the interval carried a verdict difficult to agree with. It was much the same as the previous one, Oomrigar very lucky to have an extra round ordered after Bowen had been distinctly in front on points. The father was the stronger, and when he rushed invariably had the other in a bad way the. however, seems to be reluctant to start the milling and will never do any good if he persists in his habit of closing his eyes. Oomrigar fought very gamely, and especially in the third after being hammered on the ropes came in to get some of his own back. In the extra round, by pressing, he had the pull on points.

We saw a local fighter with a punch in E. Carey, who promises well in the Bantams competition as he should beat the others we saw. He made it hot for Pte Watts, K. S. L. I., but the latter cleverly got away from his Punches. In the second carey got home good lefts with a right follow and blocked Watt's blows to the end. He rushed the soldier to the ropes in the third, scoring well by varying his lefts to the body; winning decisively.

R. S. SAHER V. C. MURRAY.

Six rounds full of action were put up by R. S. Saher and Cyril Murray, well matched in size. Saher started very well with a left with plenty of power in it, but Murray was always the cooler and steadier his man with two hefty rights to the body and one to the head—too far back. He missed a right opening the second and Sahar scored well with his left, which he repeated after getting a right to the jaw. Saker rushed Murray to the ropes in the third, but then his lefts landed on the shoulder. Murray also swung too far back but his double leads were effective. In the fourth the exchanges were even, but towards the end Saher was shewing signs of wear. He, however, revived well and had two rights been higher they would have told. Murray scored best with his left, which he repeated in the sixth following with a right a bit too high. Saher again began to tire and his right swings landed on Murray's glove. It was a surprise to hear Saher declared the winner.

Continuing the Bantams, Dodd came on for his second fight, this time meeting Pte Evans of the K.S.L.I. Dodd started off to make the pace. but Evans mixed it and then twice put across a good right following a left lead. In the rest. Dodd appeared to have hurt his arm. and after a hot mill he went down and once more took the count—this time as an alternative to giving in owing to the injury to his arm.

Cpl. Hannery of the Lincolns not having arrived Pte Parkson. M.G.C., had a walk over.

As remarked before. there was plenty of action in the various fights and if we are to see the same spirit shown tonight it will be well worth being present.

Results:—

WELTER WEIGHT COMPETITION.

C. Judge Bye.
Pte. Evans k.o. Cpl. Dodd.
Pte. Jackson w.o. Cpl. Flannery.

BANTAM WEIGHT COMPETITION.

Pte. Collins beat Walter Newman.
Edgar Bright beat Pochkhanawalla.
R. S. Oomrigar beat W. Bower.
E. Carey beat Pte. Watts

CONTESTS.

Sgt. Beal beat Milton Kubes.
R. S. Saher beat Cyril Murray

TRIAL OF DACOITS.

GANG'S DEPRADATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The trial of one Haji Sher Mohomed, a Mahomedan, and 30 other Mahomedans who were cherged with committing dacoities in Baroda, Nandod, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Bombay, was again resumed yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before a Special Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur. These dacoits belong to a gang of dacoits associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.

Accused Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 17 were charged with committing a dacoity and murder at Key Road, Mazagon, on December 18, 1920, and accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 23 with committing a dacoity and murder at Khara Matunga on the 6th March.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, with Dr Daroowalla, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Pundit, Bar.-at-Law, defended accused Nos. 4, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, and Mr. P. L. Takkar, Advocate, with Mr. Kantilal, pleaded defended Karsondas, a Bania dacoit.

Ismail Ali, the 1st approver, continuing his evidence said the property was divided at Takkya. It was decided amongst them seven The next day he met Abdulla, No. 9, at the Committee Gardens. He was paid Rs. 60 out of the loot. After the dacoity they returned in two batches of four and three persons Sanasi was in the batch of four. He came the next day and told them that he had gone to the house of the Resident at Baroda, but as he saw a Nandod policeman who had come there for his arrest, he had run away. The property was, then, divided. Five or six days after the dacoity, the approver, Haji No. 1 Mohomed Karim, the approver, Jahdarsha went to Karachi and put up with Goolam mahomed Jorak, No. 22. Two or three months, thereafter, he went to Baroda. Accused No. 1 had preceded him. He asked Bademia where the others were; whereupon, he told the witness that they had gone to Bombay. He, accordingly, came down to Bombay. He had ascertained the address of these people from Bademia and so he alighted at Grant Road and went to Sankli Street. He saw them in an Irani's shop. He saw No. 1, Haji, Nuroo, Khudabax No. 3, Jandarsha. They were living in a room above the tea-shop. They had two rooms. They took him upstairs to their rooms. He made enquiries of them whether they had committed any dacoity in the interval, and they said they had committed two or three dacoities, viz., one in Pinj Roj, another in Umbergaon and the last in Kalian district. He asked them whether they could give him any share of the spoils they had made. They said they would. He put up with them in Sankli Street. Seven or eight persons lived in the rooms at Sankli Street, while Nos. 4 and 5 of the gang had put up in the Municipal chawls at Byculla. After some days Nuroo, Budal, Mohosan and Chanda had been arrested by the police, but they managed to escape from the police lock-up.

Abdulla No. 9 told them that he had a quarrel with a man at Ramirajpura, and he asked them if they would go with him and loot that man's house. They, then, agreed to go there Abdulla pointed the house of the man and six of them looted it and succeeded in getting some property and ornaments.

Later on, they went to Santa Cruz and looted a Parsi's house. They were 12 in number. Buddan gave them information about it. They were armed with sticks only. They went to the house at 12 in the midnight. One Chanda went up the house, but as the owner woke up suddenly, he (Chanda) returned. They, then, broke open the door. There were two Parsis in the house, one of them was beaten. They looted only clothes (including two black "saris" and 12 to 15 rupees.

Afterwards, they went to Parel and attacked the house of a Marwari. Accused No. 30 was the rent-collector of the chawl at Patelwadi and the Marwari had a shop in the chawl. Twelve of them went to that dacoity. The house was pointed out by Kanamoola. They were armed with a gun and sticks. They made a loot of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600, consisting of ornaments and other property. The spoils were equally divided amongst them. The gold and silver ornaments were sold to one Doongersey.

A CASE OF DROWNING.

About 18 boys were at work by the side of a steamer in Alexandra Dock on Tuesday last. Four of them were standing on a plank and applying oil on one side of the steamer when two of them named Ganput Limba, aged 14, and Gharia Ahila, aged 12, hopped on it, with the result that one end of the plank came off the loop and both fell into water. On seeing them falling two others, Mahomed Hoosain, aged 15 and Ganput Maruti, aged 12, jumped into water to save them. Mohomed rescued Ganput Limba and Ganput Maruti tried to save Gharria and caught hold of his hand, but the latter was pulling him down. So. Ganput let him go and he disappeared. His body was dragged out by the police and removed to the morgne.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict that Gharia was drowned in the Dock owing to a plank on which he and other boys had been standing by the side of a steamer upsetting accidentally.

THEFT OF CASH CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Sayed Mahomed Hassan, a professor in Hypnotism residing at Bhendy Bazaar reports the theft of Postal Cash Certificates for Rs. 1,500. It appears that the complainant's father who has a dispensary on Girgaon Back Road gave his clerk the key of his trunk on the 21st instant and told him to put his clothes in it. The clerk did so, and, then, returned the key When the trunk was reopened on the 23rd instant the property was found missing and the clerk has absconded.

The police are making enquiries into the matter.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, August 25.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Major Artan Dugnid, to be in charge of the Consular Agency for Italy at Karachi, during the absence of Signor Aldo Viola.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. M. P. Wood.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., on relief, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, Halar Prant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Strong.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Strong, on relief, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, Gohilwad Prant.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend for a further period of six months on a salary of Rs. 930 per mensem the temporary appointment in the Political Department of the Secretariat and to appoint Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., to continue to hold it.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Vijayarangam Mudliar, Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, to do as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cumberlege, proceeding on leave.

The services of Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande is granted an extension of the privilege leave for fifteen days.

The Governor in Council is pleased Mr. R. Fleming is appointed to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board vice Mr. B. C. Reade, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig Indian Army Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted six months furlough on medical certificate from 6th March 1921.

Major R. L. Benson late 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Reserve of Officers, to be Officiating Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor from the forenoon of the 6th March 1921, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E.

A temporary appointment of Superintending Engineer, No. II Project Division, Development Directorate created for a period of two years with effect from the date when the appointment is filled.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, has been granted fourteen days' extension of the furlough

Mr. Vaman Mukund Gaitonde Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona to be Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College Ahmedabad on Rs. 250 per mensem vice Mr. Raghunath Dhondadeo Karve, resigned but to continue to do duties at the Deccan College, Poona, till the end of the current College term.

Mr. Sankalchand Mufatlal Shah to act as Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Vaman Mukund Gaitonde.

Mr. M. G. Kothare to act as temporary Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., to be Physician, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, and Professor of Midwifery Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans I.M.S. retired.

Mr. C. E. Ricketts, temporary Engineer is granted for two months with effect from the 19th August 1921.

FOREIGN CLOTHES FOR SMYRNA SUFFERERS.

VOLUNTERS' MOVE IN BYCULLA FOR COLLECTION.

All the Khilafat Volunteers are requested to be in uniform to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. sharp, at Sankli Street, 1st cross Street, close to the Laxmi Art Printing Works. The Volunteers will move in different streets of Byculla and collect foreign clothes to be sent for the relief of Smyrna sufferers.

THE MOSLEM HOSTEL.

As the Mofussil Muslim students who are studying in Bombay have to face a lot of hardships and inconveniences for want of proper housing accommodation, the Jamiat-i-Ishaat-i-Islam whose sole aim is to popularise the teachings of the Holy Quran and help those who need it, have decided to open an Hostel in one of the healthiest quarters of Bombay and have for this purpose rented a palatial bungalow in Sutor Street, behind Byculla Club. Accommodation will be limited and to start with a nominal fee of Rs. 8 per mensem will be charged Cooks and servants will be supplied by the Jamiat. The students will be free to make their own mess arrangements. The attendance of the Quranic lectures and daily prayers will be compulsory. Intending boarders may apply to or see personally Mr. M. Mohammad Ali, Skin Merchant, between 10 a. m and 3 p. m. on week days at his godown at Dharavi near Sion Railway Station or after 3 p.m. at Patell Lodge, Cadell Road Matunga Railway Station.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the season report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 23:—

There was general rain during the week throughout the Presidency but it was insufficient in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar where more rain is needed. Rainfall was beneficial to crops. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Gujarat and western talukas of Khandesh where they were slightly damaged by excessive moisture. Water for irrigation in Sind canals is sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is improving as green fodder is coming up everywhere. The supply of water for and irrigation is sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

FATAL CLASP KNIFE WOUND.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded an enquiery regarding the death of one Daji Ganoo who was stabbed by his son-in-law Raghunath Rowji on Sussex Road on the evening of the 21st instant under the circumstances already reported.

It appears from the evidence that the suspect—Raghoonath—lived with the deceased Daji till about a month ago, but subsequently he left the house as Daji objected to his creating a disturbance. On the day in question, the suspect went to the house and said that he intended to kill some one. As Daji was not at home, he went to a liquorshop where Daji had gone and waited for him outside. When Daji came out the suspect with his companions went up to him and talked to him for sometime. Thereupon, the suspect abused Daji and said he would cut his stomach. Daji, then, said he had spent Rs. 1,400 after his (suspect's) marriage. Meanwhile, the suspect rushed on him, held him by the shoulder, took out a clasp-knife and struck him on the stomach. Daji, immediately fell down and one Ramchandra who was there caught the suspect and hit his hand with an umbrella till the latter dropped his knife. Thereupon, a policeman came and arrested the suspect.

The jury returned a verdict that Daji died of wounds inflicted with a clasp-knife by the suspect.

WATER SCARCITY CONTINUES!

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. B. R. B. Jijbhoy presided in the absence of the chairman.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the Corporation, dated the 16th August from Mr. Shiavax Sheriarji Patel and 560 others,—tenants on the top floor of buildings situated at Dhobi Talao and surrounding localities:

Letter to the Corporation, dated the 16th August 1921, from Mr. Shiavax Sheriarji Patel and others, tenants on the top floors of buildings situated at Dhobi Talao and surrounding localities—stating that since October last they have not been getting any water for flushing purposes and for their daily use; that when they read last month in the papers that the lakes supplying water to the City were on the point of overflowing, they expected that a free supply of water would be given to them but to their great disappointment their difficulties have remained the same and that they are not getting water for even ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bohman-Behram said that last year the complaint was that on account of the failure of the monsoon, water could not be distributed very freely, but now the conditions have changed and therefore, something should be done to remedy the grievance of the citizens.

The Chairman said that there was something wrong in the distribution of water. The hours of distribution of water were, to his mind, really very awkward and therefore, they should be changed. Something must be done in the matter.

The Commissioner then, said that ninety per cent of such complaints were due to the fact that people did not clean their waterpipes properly. At times water was allowed to be wasted on the ground floors and therefore tenants living on upper floors could not get sufficient water in their taps.

Thereupon, Mr. Bohman-Behram said that when a complaint was signed by over 500 persons, their grievance must be real and therefore, something ought to be done in the matter.

The letter was accordingly forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

JACOB SASSOON MILL.

WEAVERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

The weavers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill who are on strike collected at the mill yesterday morning and some of them even resumed work while the rest walked away their time in the premises. The workmen who were roaming about the compound, created a disturbance by throwing stones at the mill and as a result of which window panes were broken. Their sole intention was to force the management to close down the mill. The police seeing that more damage would be caused to the mill by the strikers, immediately dispersed them. Thereafter, the management put up the following notice:—

"The Agents have carefully gone into the question of rates for tappet and drop-looms and the following sorts are the only sorts open to any question These have been raised to the rates given below from August 1st. Many other rates are higher than those paid in surrounding mills, but these will remain as they are.

Bleached and khaki check 3 pics per lb Drill 5½ pics per lb

"The mill will open at 1 p.m. for those who are prepared to work and those who do not wish to do so will be paid their wages on the next pay day viz. 15th September.

As no workman turned up at 1 p.m. the mill had remained closed yesterday.

JACOB SASSOON.

The Honorary Secretary of the B. C. Labour Federation, writes under date August 24th:—

'The men's case is as follows:—

On Saturday the manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mills put up a notice in one of the Weaving departments stating that the workers should not go on strike, but state their demands. This was the result of a fear that the mill operatives would strike followin the example of the Rachael Sassoon strike. On Sunday, for five minutes, the men stopped work in order to place their case before the mill authorities: The latter were told that wages should be increased because the production of coloured cloth had ceased, wages had also decreased. The heads of the department said that they would give a reply by 12 noon that day, but no reply was forthcoming. At 10 o'clock, on resuming work, the men stopped again for 5 minutes, whereupon the heads of the department again replied that they would meet the demands at 5 p.m. The men resumed work, but in the evening they were told that the owners wanted to stop work in the mill as stocks were large and sales not commensurate but that they would enquire in other mills and let the men know! On Monday the men stopped work. The whole mill stopped working for a while.

Today only three kinds of workers were given increases by notice issued by the mill authorities. The rest remain where they were. Mr. Baptista will see the Manager tomorrow morning. He is endeavouring to arrive at an amicable settlement.

JACOB SASSOON MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

The workmen of the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Soparibaug, Parel, are still on strike and the mill remains closed.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday, the 28th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Mr. Igantius DeMonte's Tennis Court, Hill Road, Bandra, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address on "The message of the All India Congress Committee, viz., eradication of the Drink evil and "Boycott of foreign cloth". Moulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. V J. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta and Dr. Savarkar are also expected to speak.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The proprietor of the Vijaya, Nautam Natak Samaj will kindly give a benefit performance of his popular play "Amar Luxmi" for the Fund of our Corps on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bombay Theatre, when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Tickets can be had from Mr. Amratlal H. Dalal, Bhagat Wadi, Bhuleshwar, and Rashtriya Shoodh Swadeshi Bhandar, "Shri Nivas," Sandhurst Road.

DR. M. N. DHALL VISITS PERSIA.

Dastur Dr. Maneckji N. Dhalla of Karachi is proceeding to Persia via Bushire, on the 3rd proximo, with a view to studying the ancient Iran engravings, cuniform inscriptions, etc., from Persia, he will proceed to America where he intends to publish his new publication. The Trustees of the Karachi Anjuman are to give him a purse to enable him to meet the heavy expenses.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique and L. Marquis, also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa, close at 9 a.m.

Gokul Ashtami: Banks closed. (All Bombay Post Offices working as on Sundays).

Boxing: Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Spencer Cup Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana. (2) Hindu Gymkhana vs. Parekh C.C.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlement, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Malwa close at 8 a.m.

Poona Races: 6th Extra meeting.

Mr. Arundale's lecture on "Theosophy and the World Problem", Theosophical Society Hall, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. (Return.); (2) Elphinstone College Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana; (3) Elphinstone C. C. vs. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Malwa, with outward mails of the 11th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Scindia S. N. Co., M. Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. 4-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 28

Public meeting at Bandra, Mrs. Naidu to address, on Mr. I. De Monte's Tennis Court, Hill Road, Bandra.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 55
East Passenger	21 30	7 10

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

The working of Aden-Zanzibar cable is now normal.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Plassy has on board the outward mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 24th inst

SHRI MAD BHAGWATGITA PATHSHALA.

Shriman Shastri Narhari Vishnu Godse will lecture on "Shri Krishna Avatar" at the Picket Road Pathshala to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in celebration of Krishna Janmastami. All devoted Hindoos are cordially invited to attend.

EXPOSITION OF POEMS OF NARSIHA MEHTA

From Sunday, the 28th instant, in the hall of the Rashtriya Shala at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Motiram N. Shukla will explain the poems of Poet Narsiha Mehta, the father of Gujarati Poetry. All are cordially invited.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S ILLNESS.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—"Maulana Shaukat Ali has returned to Bombay but is down with Malarial Fever on account of being soaked with rain during tour and therefore will be unable to attend to any engagement."

PICKETING IN F. WARD.

Liquorshop picketing is to be begun in the F Ward from to-day (Friday). Volunteers should enroll their names at the following places:—1. Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachowki Road, near Chinchpookly Station. 2. F Ward Congress Committees Office, opp. the Tata Mills, Vincent Road, Dadar.

DADABHOY JAYANTI AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Gandhi Maidan, Char Bauri, Poona, on Sunday, the 4th September, at 5p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Dadabhoy Nasroji, when Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjpe, Moulvi Saheb, Gahswalla, Poncha, Ghadially and Bharucha will address the meeting. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

ADDRESSES ON "SWADESHI."

The postponed public meeting under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Mazwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. V. J. Patel, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Khadilkar and Sawarkar and others will speak on "Swadeshi." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

GOA SARASWAT SAMA J:

It is proposed to perform "Satyanarayan Puja" by the Goa-Saraswat Samaj on Saturday the 27th August, 1921, at 8 p.m., at its Premises at Girgaon. All members and contributors are requested to attend, as it is intended, to discuss "Whether Goa-Saraswat Community" has done anything with regard to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

RASHTRIYA SHODH SWADESHI BHANDAR

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will open the above Bhandar to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), where people will get Shoodh Khadi, Charkas, Cotton Slivers, and other articles of purely Indian Manufacture at the cheapest possible rates. This Bhandar is chiefly opened for middle class and poor people.

THEFT OF A WRIST WATCH

Mr. E. W. Stevens, residing in Hydar Building, Wodehouse Road, reports the theft of a gold-ring set with pearls and a gold wrist-watch of the total value of Rs. 500 from a cuphoard during his absence on the 21st instant. Mr. Stevens suspects his newly employed servant who has since disappeared.

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WILL PRESIDE

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These valuables will be open to exhibition in the firm of Jhaveri Raichand Motichand on Friday, Saturday and Sunday i.e., on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, respectively.

RIVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN JHAVERI.
(Trustee, Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 26, 1921.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

The "Madras Mail"'s reference to the Ali Brothers and expressed wish for their prosecution in connection with the Moplah Rising, shows the gulf of misunderstanding which divides the supporters—we should say, misleaders—of the Government from the facts of the actual situation among Indian Muslims. That Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali have occasionally been unguarded in their public speeches in the past they have themselves admitted. It is certain that both feel as strongly as the younger speaks. But it is no less certain that the strongest speech Mohamed Ali ever made is not so strong as are the feelings of the Muslim rank and file, and that more temperate expressions would suffice to cast a doubt on his or any man's sincerity in the opinion of a Muslim audience at the present time The Government of India appears to us to underrate, if not ignore, the bitterness of Muslim feeling at this juncture. That they are able thus to underrate it is due to the restraining influence of Mahatma Gandhi's movement of "non-violent Non-cooperation", with its promise of redressing the Khilafat wrong immediately by peaceful means. Of that movement Maulanas Shaukat and Mohamed Ali are the chief apostles in the Muslim world, and wherever they go they preach the non-cooperation programme with its concomitant of non-violence, loyally, showing that it has the authority of the Coranesh-Sharif and of the example of the Holy Prophet. Wherever they and other genuine Muslim Non-cooperators, like Mr. Yakub Hasan, have been allowed to go and preach, they have spread the gospel of non-violence and patience on the lines of Mr. Gandhi's programme. In this connection we call the attention of our readers to Mr. Yakub Hasan's suggestion reported in a Madras telegram which we publish elsewhere, that if allowed to go to Malabar he could pacify the Moplas.

We happen to know that the difficulty of the Brothers' work of restraining the expression of the Muslim feeling within the bounds which they believe to be right, in view of the present condition of the Indians as a subject people, have enormously increased since the last Greek aggression. Theirs is the organised agitation, but there are, and have been, all along, unorganised agitators who, though preaching the defence of the Khilafat, as all Muslims must, are in opposition to the policy of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat Movements. Where the organised "agitators" are not allowed to go, these hotheads who are to be found in every district and who give expression to the zeal of the uneducated Muslims, have had things all their own way. That has been the case in Malabar, unless the magisterial acts of Mr. Thomas against genuine Khilafat workers have been misreported in the Press, and the six months' imprisonment of our friend Mr. Yakub Hasan for the crime of seeking to address the Moplas on non-violence is a fabrication; and since the Greek advance into the heart of Asia Minor, an event which proves that all the peaceful agitation made in India has been ineffective, these unorganised, "violent" agitators have increased.

But it is not about the Mopla Rising that we wish to write. Our wish is to convey a general warning of a state of feeling in the multitude of Indian Muslims which is growing daily more embittered and less tractable, as the tragedy of Turkey's fate becomes more poignant. That is indeed a sword in every Muslim heart; and if the Government of India imagines that the Ali Brothers are the cause of danger, and that by arresting them it will avert the danger, it is hopelessly astray. The Ali Brothers, strongly though Mohamed Ali sometimes speaks, have been and are the chief restraining influence. The cause of danger is the anti-Turkish policy of England, and the danger can be averted only by the abolition of that policy. If the Government of India could secure its abolition, as we are told that it desires to do, it would transform at once the bulk of Muslim "agitators" into loyalists, and would prove its right to be regarded as the Indian Government. Otherwise the situation as regards the Indian Muslims is bound, it seems to us, to go from bad to worse.

SWADESHI AND MANCHESTER.

None of the deputations from Lancashire that have been waiting on Mr. Montagu during the past few months could have had the truth about India brolght home to them more effectively than the party which Mr. Syud Hossain addressed at Westminster last week. It is no wonder that at the end of the conference the Lancashire delegates should have openly confessed that "the country was ignorant of the true facts about India and must be enlightened, and that they proposed to go back and tell Lancashire that the cause of the Indian boycott was political not economic." Those who in Great Britain as well as here have been trying to mislead the British public into thinking that both the boycott and the enhanced duties on imported foreign cloth have been instigated by Indian mill-owners, are responsible for the ignorance of the true facts about India, of which Lancashire now complains. It is, of course, true that the present boycott movement in this country is largely political, but Lancashire would do well to realise that strong economic considerations also enter into the movement. This must be apparent to Lancashire from the fact that the boycott is not directed against British cotton manufactures alone, but against *all* foreign cotton manufactures. This fact shows that India primarily aims at being self-sufficient in regard to clothing, and that boycott is only one of the means towards that end. If India had the legislative power to impose a ban on all imports of foreign cloth, she would not have hesitated to do so, boycott or no boycott. In these circumstances, it would not be correct to say that no economic considerations enter into the boycott. On the other hand, the movement can be said to be as much economic as political. It has assumed a political aspect because of the tyranny so long imposed by Lancashire on the Indian cotton industry and because Indians hope, by this movement, to draw the serious attention of the British democracy to the crying wrongs of India, which have remained unheeded. That Indians are not altogether wrong in their expectations can be seen from the fact that at last the real conscience of the British people—which close observers say reposes in their pockets!—is being roused to the seriousness of the situation It is but too true that Great Britain is woefully "ignorant of the true facts about India" and it is time that she took the trouble to ascertain the facts at first hand and not through the yellow spectacles of her self-appointed guides and friends. Let Lancashire and Great Britain know the facts as they are and let them try to redress the wrongs from which India has been suffering and which have been inflicted in their name by unscrupulous statesmen and capitalistic exploiters, and they will find that India means them no harm whatever.

The wisdom of India concentrating on Swadeshi and its concomitant of boycott, has been questioned, we know, by more than one student of economics in this country. But from the political point of view, the potency of the weapon for the immediate purpose in view, namely, to attract the attention of the British public to the grievances of India, will be denied by none save those who, ostrich-like, are determined not to face the facts. Lancashire, as we have seen, has begun to realise the truth earlier than was expected. What Lancashire feels today is sure to affect the rest of Great Britain to-morrow, for Lancashire can be said to be truly the nerve-centre of the entire British industrial system. Those who are disposed to feel sceptical on the point would do well to peruse an interesting article on "Manchester and Monsoons" in "The Saturday Review" of the 30th ultimo. Though the object of the writer is to demonstrate how the entire commercial prosperity of Great Britain is dependent on the Indian monsoon, it is not difficult at the same time to realise how on India hinges the industrial as well as political greatness of Great Britain. The writer proceeds to demonstrate the fact thus:—

"On the monsoon India depends for its rainfall; on the Indian rainfall depend the Indian crops; on the Indian crops largely depends our export cotton trade; on our cotton trade depend to a great extent our other industries: on our industries as a whole depends our national life.

Does this seem an exaggeration? Well, it is the fact that one third of the *manufactured* exports of Britain are cotton goods, and for those cotton goods India is one of our best, if not our best customer."

What the Indian market for British cloth means to the working classes of Great Britain is described in these words:—

"For they (working people) make the cotton for export to India; the engineer makes the machinery to spin and weave upon and with; the miner hews the coal to supply power for the spinning and weaving; and all in turn with their wages buy food and Norwich shoes and Yorkshire woollens, and so in their turn give employment to others. The ship-owner buys the steel and builds ships to carry the cotton goods to India and pays the men who build them, the dockers who load them, and the sailors who man them; the banker, the insurance company, the bridge builder, the railway and a dozen other parasitic industries are all concerned, directly or indirectly, in the production and distribution of cotton goods, and find employment for our people throughout the whole land."

The writer once more dins the lesson into the ears of his countrymen in this manner:—"So once more we repeat the burden of our song: without the monsoon there are no rains; without the rains there are no crops; without the crops the Indian cannot buy; without Indian buying, the prosperity of our cotton trade goes, and without the cotton trade there would be next to no employment, not for the makers of cotton goods only, but for their fellows in most other industries. A busy Lancashire means wages for the rest of Britain." Well may the writer exclaim in conclusion that "without India and the monsoon, we, as a trading nation, sink into commercial decay." Since India is determined in her own self-defence and for her own well-being to manufacture herself all the cloth she requires for the needs of her people and since this will entail the curtailment of the major portion of her imports of cloth from Lancashire, it would be well if British industrialists as well as the public of Great Britain read the signs of the times aright in regard to India and prepare themselves for the inevitable in a calm and courageous frame of mind. Surely, the industrial genius of the British people will be able to discover sufficient scope in other directions than textile manufacture for the exercise of their activities.

Notes of the Day.

Another Lesson in "Cooperation"

Mr. Chamanlal, whose letter we publish elsewhere, is fully justified in pointing to Mr. Montagu's *volte face* in respect of his promise to the deputation from the Workers' Welfare League of India, as a lesson in "cooperation." It is likely that Mr. Montagu, like Sir Thomas Holland, is extremely hard-worked, but surely he cannot have forgotten so soon that he held out a distinct promise to facilitate legislative action for the recognition of Trade Unions. The deputation of the League waited on him mainly in connection with such legislative action and if he held out any hope at all about anything it could have been only about such action. Mr. Montagu, however, has now sought to evade the point by introducing an irrelevant reference to the Factory Bill, which was not at all under discussion! Mr. Montagu's attitude is most puzzling and makes one apprehensive that he has succumbed to the reactionary influence of the Simla coterie, whose ill-disguised hostility to the claims of Indian Labour became only too apparent at the session of the Legislative Assembly early this year. Sir Thomas Holland, as the chief spokesman of this coterie, tried his best to throw cold water on Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution on the subject of registration of trade unions in India, but finding the task hopeless, succeeded in securing a modification of the resolution, so that Government were asked to take steps in the matter not "at an early date" as proposed by Mr. Joshi, but "as soon as practicable", as suggested by Sir Thomas Holland! We know in such matters as this, "as soon as practicable" means, with the Government of India, the same thing as the Greek Calends. However, Mr. Joshi proposes to enquire when he may expect the wheels of Government to move in the particular direction pointed out by him. Let us wait for the Oracle to speak.

A Sacrilege at Kolhapur.

A correspondent writes:—"On 17th August an incident occurred at Kolhapur, which has created the utmost unrest among the subjects of the Kolhapur State. On that day at about 10 a.m. a band of 50 Non-Brahmins entered by force the inner vault of the famous local temple of Goddess Shri Amba bai, and contrary to all previous custom they polluted the idol by physically touching it and removing flowers therefrom. Those who happened to be already inside protested against this sacrilegious conduct of the intruders, but to no purpose. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Acting Devan, he allowed the Brahmin petitioners to perform the religious ceremonies for the rehabilitation of the sacredness of the idol, and apparently a police guard has been kept in the temple to prevent a recurrence of the sacrilege. But the mischief which was apprehended for a long time, was actually and irrevocably committed, and it has caused the deepest pain not only to the subjects of Kolhapur State, but also to a large number of the devotees of the idol who are spread far and wide throughout the Maharashtra. We are informed that the matter is being brought to the notice of the British Political Authorities through numerous petitions, and it is hoped the needed relief will be promptly forthcoming."

A Philanthropic Mission

The Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission, which was recently started in Calcutta with the object of providing facilities for the cure of lepers, has discovered in Pandit Kriparam an Ayurvedic physician who, it is claimed, can cure even the worst cases of this horrible disease. We are told that the Pandit, in addition to his knowledge of Shastric medicines, has nearly thirty years' experience of the disease and that he has successfully treated hundreds of cases, some of them under the supervision of Sir Pardey Lukis, Dr. R. G. Kar, Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, and Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen. With the object of furthering the work of this Mission, Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose Secretary of the Mission, and the Pandit have come to Bombay on an invitation from some leading gentlemen and have started a branch in this City. The Pandit is treating six of the worst cases chosen by the authorities of the Acworth Leper Asylum and already marked improvement is said to be perceptible in the patients. We hope the Mission's efforts will be crowned with success.

The Bureaucrat's Answer.

'To-day", observed the Governor of Bombay at the Convocation of the Bombay University, "we in India are enrolled under the banner of political progress and are answering to the cry of liberty." Yes, the bureaucracy is answering—and answering with a vengeance—with repression and ever more repression!

Indian Women's University.

Poona has for long been the home of many pioneer movements, both social and political, and the Indian Women's University is one of them. The origin of this University is the Poona Widows' Home, started by that stalwart social reformer, Prof. D. K. Karve. The conception of an Indian women's university arose first in Mr. Karve's mind out of the reading of a pamphlet sent to him by an unknown friend, giving an account of the Women's University in Japan. Quick as thought he seized the idea and began to work it up with untiring energy and unbounded enthusiasm. In so short a time as four years—the University was started in 1916—the institution has become the leading house of women's education. Though not financially well-off, and greatly pressed to meet its growing needs, the University has been aiding or actually conducting 7 institutions scattered over Poona Surat and Ahmedabad and it is the desire of the promoters to start a high school as the nucleus of a college in Bombay as soon as funds permit. The University has so far turned out 7 graduates, in addition to 30 under-graduates. The special features of the institution are instruction through the medium of vernaculars, freedom from Government control and the laying down of the course of study with special reference to the needs of women. We are glad to note that public opinion is strongly in favour of the movement and that rich men like Sir Vithaldas Thackersey have been helping the progress of the University by munificent gifts to ensure its proper growth.

The Charka in America.

Those Englishmen, who may be disposed to view with amused contempt the efforts of Indians to boycott foreign cloth and to meet their sartorial necessities by manufacture of home-spun yarn and cloth, may be reminded of what men of their own race did in more or less similar circumstances about a century and a half ago. We refer to the vigorous boycott of English goods which the American Colonies carried on for more than a decade prior to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. We are indebted to a correspondent of the "Hindu" for the following interesting references to the episode. Lecky, the historian, tells us:—"In order that the Colonies might be able to dispense with assistance from England, great efforts were made to promote manufacture. The richest citizens set the example of dressing in old or home-spun clothes rather than wear new clothes imported from England and in order to supply the deficiency of wool, a general agreement was made to abstain from eating lamb." According to Mr. Myron H. Phelps, the well-known American Colonies carried on for more than some years ago, "the leading citizens recommended also the raising of sheep's wool, flax and hemp and the establishing of domestic manufactures." Further, "the encouragement of home industries and the rejection of all imported luxuries were regarded as tests of patriotism. Common discourse grew eloquent in praise of plain apparel. . . . The music of the spinning wheel was pronounced superior to that of the guitar and the harpsichord. Home-spun parties were given, where nothing of foreign importation appeared in the dresses worn or on the table. Even wedding festivities were conducted on patriotic principles." It is recorded that at the marriage of one Miss Flint in 1767 the guests were arrayed in garments of domestic manufacture and that the ladies appeared without silks, ribbons, gauze or lace.

MOPLAH RIOTS.

WHOLESALE LOOT AND MURDER.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S OFFER OF MEDIATION.

REFUSED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT SHORANUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Regarding the Malabar Moplahs' riots, the Madras Government have issued the following communiqué, dated Fort St. George, 24th August, 1921:—

Military operations in connection with the disturbances in Malabar are progressing satisfactorily. The following telegraphic report of the 23rd August, 1921, received from the District Magistrate, Calicut, is published for general information:—"Following a complete resume of events since Friday night. The contemplated surprise arrest of the leaders at Tirurangadi was unsuccessful. Only three men were arrested out of those wanted. Searches ceased about 10 The town was then quiet. Twenty-five Reserve men left to continue the search for the absconding warrantees. It is clear that the news of our action was sent out round the countryside. At quarter to twelve, the news came that a crowd of 2,000 Mapplas from Tanur came by a train to Parappanangadi and other places on the west, advancing on us at noon. The police and myself went out to meet and disperse them supported by troops. A contact was made 12-30. The mob, when called to disperse, advanced steadily. The police charged with fixed bayonets and were met with sticks. In self-defence firing began from the front rank with nine known casualties. The crowd partly yielded, partly dispersed to Perambas on both flanks. Mr. Lancaster, A.S.T., was struck with a club. Without further firing, the police pushed the crowd back, slowly to one side, from Parappanangadi, and returned with 40 prisoners at 15 hours. We learnt then that a crowd estimated at 2,000 drove in Tirurangadi the police party and attacked a platoon of the Leinsters guarding the camp. They were dispersed with Lewis guns and magazine fire by Rowley with this party. It is not known how Rowley and Johnson of the Leinsters became separated from the men. After a much-needed meal we were preparing search them when after 17 hours, the news came that the bodies and head constable's body were lying by the road near the camp. Bodies were recovered at hours 17-30. Bodies were terribly mutilated and hacked. We returned to camp and prepared a defence for the night, anticipating an attack from the 2,000 men reported assembled in a mosque. At 19 hours, the Deputy Tahsildar reported from Parappanangadi that the railway station and the post office were sacked and the line cut.

SITUATION HANDED OVER TO O. C.

About 19 hours, I handed over the situation to the Officer Commanding as one beyond civil powers. Unexpectedly the night was peaceful. Sunday, at 8-30 hours, after burying our dead, we marched back to Parappanangadi. It is impossible to remain without rations or communications in the face of vastly superior numbers. Arrived at Parappanangadi at 10-30 hours. At 14 hours, a column began to march along the railway for Kadalundi beating off several attacks on both flanks, front and rear. During the first three miles, the line had been cut at three places, the intention obviously being to isolate the column arrived at Kadalundi at 17 hours. Learning that the line was cut near the Chalier bridge, tried to intercept, came too late, and therefore marched to Feroke. Arrived at 20 hours. The line was cut at Calicut side, of the Feroke Bridge, being then under repairs. A train was awaiting. Entrained at about 22 hours. Arrived at Calicut at midnight. Had the column not turned, most probably Calicut would have been looted. On Monday morning, required the Officer Commanding to take charge of Calicut for sufficient reasons. Line repairs were proceeded with.

The situation now is as follows. It is known that Malapuram detachment is isolated. The line is cut to Kuttipuram; perhaps beyond, the road is blocked; bridges broken from the 10th mile from Calicut; also Malappuram-Tirur and Nilambur roads similarly blocked; probably also other trunk roads, the Kettakkai Sub-Registrar's office and the post office, Tirur offices, the Manjeri Treasury at Tirurangadi offices, after our evacuation, are known to have been gutted. Two British soldiers, one European from the tile works, 15 police and local officials of Tirur are prisoners.

THE PRESS REPORTS.

Government have also received information from the Inspector-General of Police, indicating that the force at Malapuram is all right. Having observed from the "Daily Express" of the 23rd a long report emanating from a correspondent of Trichur the Government requested the Publicity Officer to caution the press in Madras against the publication of unverified hearsay stories, calculated to cause alarm. Need for this caution is emphasised by the appearance, in the next issue of the "Daily Express", of a large type heading Mr. Austin still missing. This officer is in charge at Malappuram. Further, the "Hindu" of Tuesday, the 23rd, published long messages from their (*sic*) own correspondent at Sheranur, much of which is entirely without foundation and untrue. The correspondent admittedly based his story on hearsay reports, which he has made no attempt to verify, as in his own words it was too risky to go to the scene of operations. The mischief done by the publication of such a matter is no way reduced by the qualifying remark on the part of the correspondent or the editor to the effect that the authority of information cannot be vouched for acceptance without indisputable corroboration.

Government confidently hope that the responsible press of Madras will recognise this aspect of the matter and will support them by refusing to publish any unverified reports of an alarming nature which they may receive.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MOPLAH ZONE.

MILITARY CONCENTRATED AT SHORNUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Aug. 24.

Since yesterday five troop specials passed Olavakot junction enroute to Shornur. They are being concentrated in Shornur which is now the base of operations. From yesterday noon the railway line west of Podanur is guarded by the military, one company of Dorsets mounting guard at Olavakot junction. Alarming reports are coming daily of Moplah excesses all along the Moplah zone. News from Tirur confirms the story of the surrender of two European Sergeants and of the manager of the Codacal tile factory. Railway stations all through from Parapanangadi to Pattambi are deserted. It is reported that a body of Moplahs numbering 500 and odd made a triumphant march to Ponnani via Chahbrottam ferry reaching there at half past six on Sunday evening. The Ponnani bazar remained closed with a collection of four thousand to five thousand Moplahs at the entrance.

PONNANI MOPLAH STAND ALOOF.

They refused to join the Tirur Moplahs fearing their seaport town would be shelled by war vessels. The Tirur Moplahs disappointed returned to Kuttipuram via Edapal wrecking telegraph lines enroute. So far as Ponnani is concerned the officials are having the situation well in hand. Palghat was in a state of panic, the local fund overseer reported a Moplah gang was wrecking Thupanad bridge situated at the 11th mile on the trunk road blocking the road ways with felling huge avenue trees. Ten cart loads of merchandise, piecegoods, oil, jaggery and tobacco going to Manjeri were waylaid and looted. Tahisildar, Mr. Taviera posted additional guards to safeguard the treasury and is taking all precautionery measures at Mannarghat. The mob entered the premises of the loyalists leaders, Khan Sahib Maidukutty and Unnykammusahib and levied blackmail. Granaries were opened and the mob feasted there. Sitation is regarded serious all along the country.

15,000 RIOTERS ASSEMBLE IN MANJERI CENTRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 25.

According to the latest details received from Ernad, the Moplah fanatics there are alleged to be looting all Hindu houses, intimidating Hindu landlords, threatening them with death and extorting large sums of money. In the Manjeri centre, where there are said to be about fifteen thousand rioters a large number have entered the Thrikollur Temple, which has been the scene of one or two previous outbreaks in the past. It is situated on a hill and it is very likely that they will eventually take shelter in this temple when they find themselves surrounded on all sides by the military. In Keralladheswera Puram Matom near Tanur, Moplahs entered the building and carried away a gold image and precious jewels adorning it.

Information has been received that looting has taken place at Pannikhode where large number of Moplahs had assembled. At Meppaddy, south of Wynaad, about three thousand Moplahs, presumably coolies, employed in the plantations deserted work and joined the fanatics yesterday.

While the "Madras Mail" bags were being conveyed to Calicut from Ootacamund via Wynaad in motor lorries these Moplahs are said to have pursued the lorries but without success. All the culverts on the Calicut-Manjeri road have been demolished and a party of British soldiers has already left with sleepers and other equipment to repair the damage and to clear the way for the troops to march to the scene of the disturbance. This morning, twenty-two motor cars and lorries with British soldiers proceeded to Ernad. Strong reinforcements are expected here today. A party of Congress workers has also left for the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of pacifying the fanatics.

BRUTAL MURDER OF MR READMAN.

BODY THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 25.

The murder under very tragic circumstances of Mr. J. Readman, Inspector special reserve police Malappuram along with his Moplah orderly Kunhali by Mopiah rioters has just been reported. Inspector Readman, while marching a contingent of Reserves to Tirurangadi felt suddenly indisposed on reaching the village of Vengara and with a view to expedite the despatch of the contingent to the scene of disturbance he sent the force under his European sergeant detaining with him his faithful orderly. After half an hour Mr. Readman got on his motor cycle accommodated his orderly in the side car and started at full speed to reach Tirurangadi. On going a couple of miles he was stopped by Moplans who asked Kunhali to leave Mr. Readman and to seek his safety. Kunhali refused and when the Moplahs attempted to stab him he used his gun shooting down two Moplahs. The others, however, murdered him on the spot, Mr. Readman struggled hard to assail the Moplahs who overpowered him in the end and killed him. The bodies of Mr. Readman and Kunhali were then placed in motor cycle taken to the Panampoya river and thrown into it. The late Mr. Readman was for some time a corporal in Leinster Regiment and joined the police force as an Inspector nine years ago. He was a very kind and sympathetic officer liked by his subordinates, he was also a very good sportman.

WHOLESALE LOOT AND MURDERS.

According to a recent report a motor car also Mr. Campbell Hunt who is now in England and is expected here shortly, Mr. Hunt having left in the estate all his things while leaving for England some months ago.

According to latest information two more Nambudiri landlords of Mavoor have been butchered by rioters.

TRANSMISSION OF MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

A communique issued by postal authorities, Madras, says that owing to riots in Malabar and interruption of railway communication between Shernur and Tirur, mails for Calicut and other places to the north of Calicut are now being transmitted via Ootacamund and Vaittari, by hired motor cars, insured letters, and al classes of parcels will not be accepted until further notice for transmission by post to the places in Malabar and the South Canara District, for places east of Shernur.

H. M. S. COMUS ARRIVES AT CALICUT.

MOPLAHS LOOT WALLUVANAD SUB-TREASURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25

A press communique dated 25th August sued by the Madras Government says:—Military operations continue to progress satisfactorily. The general officer commanding has been requested to telegraph daily such particulars as can properly be published. Information has reached Government that the sub-treasury at Walluvanad also appears to have been discovered in river in Ernad and it is suspected to be that of an European planter who is believed to have fallen into the hands of rioters and whose identity has yet to be known. A Nambudiri landlord residing on the border of Ernad has also been murdered by rioters who raided his house and demanded the key of his cash chest which he refused to give and which resulted in his murder. The village of Batatpudiyangadi near Tirur has also been looted wholesale. It is alleged that rioters invariably adopted a special course to give an opportunity to the inmates of houses to vacate their quarters in the shape of discharging two shots during their raid on each house which were intended as a threat to desert the hearths and homes.

MURDER OF A PLANTER.

According to the latest information Mr. S. P. Eaton, Pullengode estate has been murdered by rioters. A large number of fanatics entered Pullengode estate pursued Mr. Eaton who was also in his bungalow and beheaded him. His chokra escaped and took shelter on a tree in a neighbouring forest. The Moplahs are also reported to have set fire to Mr. Eaton's bungalow and other estate bungalows. Mr. Eaton was about thirty years of age. A few days prior to this catastrophe Mrs. Eaton has left for Devarshola estate where she is now safe. The inhabitants of Calicut have been uassing sleepless nights the last three or four days owing to persistent rumours that Moplahs were advancing towards Calicut but considerable relief has now been obtained by arrival here just now of H.M.S. "Comus" with a strong force.

KERALA RUBBER ESTATE LOOTED.

Over three thousand Moplahs are reported to have entered Kerala Rubber Estate, Ernad, set fire to and destroyed the estate bungalows, factory and dispensary and the whole estate. Messrs. C. M. Brown, and Collbrook of Kerala Estate are believed to have escaped but no definite information is available about their whereabouts. Moplahs also carried away the contents of two cash chests of the estate and all things belonging to Messrs. Brown and Collbrook and other public offices at that place have been looted.

H. M. S. "Comus" arrived at Calicut to-day.

Do You Want - - -
Swaraj - - - - -
In October? - - - -

Then Boycott Foreign Cloth Completely

BY 30th SEPTEMBER.

GIVE UP YOUR FOREIGN CLOTHES TO RASHTRIYA SHALA BOYS, TO BE BURNT OR SENT OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

"WOULD RESTORE PEACE IN NO TIME."

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S STATEMENT IN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Mr. Yakub Hasan, writing to the press on the Malabar riots, states if he and his colleagues in Madras were allowed to visit the scene of the disturbance, he would be able to appease the people and restore normal condition in no time.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S OFFER OF MEDIATION.

REFUSED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

His Excellency the Governor granted an interview to Mr. Yakub Hasan to-day. Mr. Yakub Hassan offered to go to Malabar and use his influence in composing the present disturbances. His Excellency pointed out to Mr. Yakub Hasan that he was an avowed member of the movement which directly aimed at upsetting constituted authority and that there was every reason to suppose that the present disturbances were due to the persistent efforts of an organisation of which he was a prominent member. His Excellency further pointed out that Mr. Yakub Hasan's sentiments as disclosed in his letter published in the "Hindu" newspaper last night made it clear that his influence would more probably be irritating than soothing, for example, he used violent language with reference to speeches made and Fatwas issued by Moulvies whom he described as renegades in the pay of the Government, gentlemen, whom Government well knows are highly respected leaders of the community. His Excellency further pointed out of Mr. Yakub Hasan that the whole tone of his leter showed that he had prejudiced the situation, for it contained repeated references to the tyranny of the police and the provocative action of Government. His Excellency, therefore, declined to accept Mr. Yakub Hassan's offer or to advise him as to his further course of action. At the same time His Excellency informed Yakub Hasan that a greater part of Malabar was under Martial Law.

KEEP PEACE AND OBEY. GOVT. ORDERS.

KHILAFAT AND CONGRESS LEADER'S EXHORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The "Madras Mail's" correspondent at Calicut learns on reliable authority, that the number of rebels killed in Saturday's and Sunday's fighting at and near Tirirangadi, is estimated at one hundred and fifty.

The Khilafat and Congress leaders at Calicut have issued a leaflet denouncing the rebellion, exhorting the public to keep peace, and strictly obey all orders of Government, stating Mr. Gandhi and Ali brothers have repeatedly advocated non-violence

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In connection with the present Moplah riots will it not be better if Mahatma Gandhi and Ali Brothers were to go immediately to the scene of action and try not only to get the exact information in connection with the outbreak but at the same time to put an end to the violent action of the rioters which is taking a serious turn? The Madras Government and the Anglo-Indian papers have put in the cause of the riot to be the direct outcome of the Non-cooperation movement and the speeches of the Al brothers. As you have written no one will advocate the action of the Moplahs and it is to be deplored that they should have begun thus at a time when the Non-violent Non-cooperation movement is becoming more and more successful. I am sure the Government will not be foolish enough to object to our Mahatmaji or Ali brothers going to the scene of action as they have done in stopping Mahatmaji from going to the Punjab the nett result of which was the Jallianwala tragedy. It is certain that the presence of our leaders would instantaneously quell the riot and that Mahatmaji will bring the foolish Moplahs to their sense in a moment. In the interest of humanity, and in the interests of righteous cause for which we are fighting at present, I deem it a duty on the part of our leaders to proceed at once to Malabar and also to come to an understanding with the Government to allow them to deal with the rioters as they please without the official vengeance as was done in the Punjab affair. Nothing like fact and forbearance in an affair like this and the Government need not be foolish to imagine that by being lenient they will be understood as having become afraid or being weak. I beg you to kindly consider over this and give your voice if you think I am correct.—Yours etc.,

S. K. ACHARYA.

Parel, Aug. 25.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A FORECAST.

DIVIDED OPINION.

CHAIRMAN SUPPORTS STATE MANAGEMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cabled on August 21st as follows:—The report of the Railway Committee is now complete and I believe signed.

I understand the Report condemns the present system of Government control. I believe not one member favours the retention of London Boards for working State-owned Indian Railways. I understand four Anglo-Indian members and Sir R. Rajendra Mookerjee recommend the constitution of companies domiciled in India for taking over the East India and other Railways as existing contracts lapse. I believe the Chairman and the remaining two European members, none of whom has Indian experience and therefore no Anglo-Indian bias, join with Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Sastri in recommending State management.

Such information is causing a flutter in the financial dovecote here. The British classes which have hitherto exploited Indian Railways for service and other advantages are staggered. They realise it is well-nigh impossible for the authorities to go against the recommendations of the Chairman who is one of the greatest living Railway experts and whose recommendation is in strict accord with public opinion in India. They, however, have much to lose by that recommendation and will try to use some Indian capitalists as their tools. I therefore expect, when the Report appears shortly, a strong agitation will be inaugurated to denounce the Chairman and his British colleagues as the enemies of British interests in India and induce the Secretary of State to take action in conformity with the Minority Report signed by Sir R. Mookerjee and four Anglo-Indians.

I counsel Indians to organise public opinion to combat this campaign.

COLONIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

SELECTION OF RESEARCH STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to investigate the utilisation of the assistance of the Universities in carrying out research with a view to protecting the inhabitants of the Colonies and the Protectorates from disease and to developing the Colonial natural resources has issued a report rejecting the suggestion to form a separate Colonial Research Service and recommending that the Universities should encourage post-graduate study and the provision of facilities and laboratories for the training of students in the principles and methods of independent research. The report expresses the opinion that candidates for the research appointments should not be selected by competitive examination, but should be chosen by the Colonial Office from the list recommended by the Universities and Colleges, who, the Committee advises, should coordinate the results of investigations in individual Colonies, keep watch over the whole development of the Empire and be prepared to supply investigators to deal with pressing emergencies and undertake special investigations.

BRITISH CENSUS REPORT.

BIRTH-RATES AND DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Census report shows that the population of Greater London is 7,476,168 compared with 7,251,358 an increase of three point one per cent. Birmingham with 919,438 is now the second city in England. The increase in the population of England and Wales is 1,814,750, which is only about half the increase recorded on the previous occasion and less than any corresponding figure since 1811.

The fall in birthrate during the years 1915-1918 was the heaviest recorded and the rate was twenty-five per cent below normal. This was changed on the cessation of hostilities and large increases have been recorded since 1918, but these have not compensated for the deficiencies of the preceding four years.

The deaths on other hand did not show such decline to 1918, while there has been a notable reduction in deaths since 1918, which with an increase in births combined to produce in 1920 the natural increase greater than in any previous year. There is steadily increasing predominance of the urban compared with the rural element in population, the increase in urban population being six point six compared with 1911.

PRELIMINARY CENSUS RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 25.

The preliminary census returns for Great Britain give the population of 42,767,530 an increase since the last census of 1,936,134. The males total 20,430,623 an increase of 676,176 and the females 22,336,907 an increase of 1,259,958. All the principal cities except London and Bradford show increases varying from one point two in case of Leeds to nine point four in case of Birmingham. London's population is now 4,483,249 a decrease of 38,436 and Bradford's is 285,979 a decrease of 2,479.

REASONS FOR SR. DELEON'S REFUSAL.

VISCOUNT ISHII'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 24.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 26.

Paris.—Diplomatic circles state that Viscount Ishii, the Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations does not regard the refusal of Sr. Deleon, the Spanish representative, to place before the Council a statement of facts on the question of Upper Silesia, as final. Sr. De'eon's action is attributed to the German insinuations as regards his supposed attitude, and according to Reuter's Madrid correspondent, to public distaste for Spanish intervention in the Silesian question.

PRIVATE SESSION OF DAIL EIREANN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Dail Eireann resumed its private session to-day, but soon adjourned to enable a number of members to attend the meeting of the Council which also met in private and sat for the rest of the day. Mr. De Valera presided at the Council which was attended by delegates from Britain as well as Ireland. The crowds outside Mansion House were denser than ever. Stormont Castle near Belfast has been purchased as the home of the North of Ireland Parliament.

MR. HUGHES LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 25.

Mr. Hughes has left for Australia. He will spend a week in France and present the Australian flag to Amiens and unveil the Cross in memory of the Australian soldiers who fell at Villers, Bretonneux in 1918.

Mr. Sastri left by the same train en route to Geneva.

BEGGAR PROBLEM OF BOMBAY.

CHARGES FOR AMBULANCE CARS

A NOISY CORPORATION MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The meetings of the Corporation are now a-days, getting very noisy, and it become almost impossible for press representatives to follow the speakers. At yesterday's meeting, the members of the Corporation were so noisy and turbulent that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had, at last, to rise to a point of order.

The Corporation gave consideration to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 12th July, about the inadequace fines imposed for importing contraband meat and Government's reply that they won't interfere with the discretion given to Magistrates.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Haveliwalla in seconding the above said that Municipal cases were increasing from day to day and therefore it was high time that five or six members of the Corporation should sit alternately as special magistrates and dispose off Municipal cases. He also suggested that whenever occasion arises they should also inspect the sites and administer justice accordingly

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in reply said that in the year 1909 he urged the Corporation with regard to the desirability of having special magistrates and cited the case of London.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

CHARGES FOR AMBULANCE CARS.

Consideration was, next, given to the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 22nd July:—

"I have the honour to say that ambulances have been provided by the Municipality for the removal of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the City to Hospitals. No change is made for such removals but occasionally patients from Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Coorla, Ghatkopar and Thana are admitted and treated free of charge in the Municipal Hospitals, the application for admission in such cases being made by the patient's friends and not by the authority of the District from which the patient is removed. I request the approval of the Corporation to the levy of a fee of 12 annas a mile for the use of Municipal ambulances in such cases."

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that Corporation approved of the tax of annas twelve a mile as stated by him in the letter under reference.

After Mr. Dabolkar (senior) had seconded the resolution, it was put to the vote and declared carried.

At this stage Mr. N. M. Joshi asked for priority for item No. 92, with regard to the submission to the Corporation once every quarter a statement of the outstanding references made by the Corporation to the various committees together with the dates on which the references were made within 6 months from the date of the reference giving the reason for the failure to report.

Some of the members asked the president to give priority to Mr. Joshi, but the president refused to do so. The members created a great disturbance a this stage and six or seven members wanted to address the meeting simultaneously.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—"I rise to a point of order. I do not understand why six or seven members should be allowed to address the meeting at one and the same time."

BEGGAR PROBLEM.

The Corporation, next gave consideration to the following letter dated the 1st July, to the President from the Secretary to Government General Department.

"Government agrees with the Corporation that it is necessary to take steps first to deal with the evil as it exists in Bombay City, and they are of the opinion that, before any penal legislation is undertaken, it is necessary to introduce a poor law system on lines which will command public support. I am, therefore, to enquire on what lines the Corporation desire Government to take action so far as Bombay City is concerned, and to request that Government may be fursished at the same time with an estimate of the total cost of their proposals, showing what share of the cost the Corporation would be prepared to bear, and in what manner, by a poor rate or otherwide, it would propose to meet this share, if any, of the cost."

Dr. J. J. Cursetji moved that the letter be forwarded to a committee for report.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the above resolution.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla supported the resolution.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, again got up and asked for priority to move his resolution, which he was refused some minutes before.

The president after having taken the sense of the meeting, allowed Mr Joshi to move his resolution.

Mr. Joshi, then moved the following resolution.

That the Municipal Secretary be requested to submit to the Corporation once every quarter a statemnet of the outstanding references made by the Corporation to the varies Committees together with the dates on which the references were made and in those cases where no report has been made within six months from the date of the reference giving the reason for the failure to report."

Before the discussion over the resolution was over the Corporation adjourned.

ACCESSION CEREMONY OF EMIR FEISUL.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

There was a great gathering at the accession ceremony of Emir Feisul in Bagdad. Sir Peroy Cox, High Commissioner for Mesopotamia, handed Emir Feisul a congratulatory message from King George in which the King expressed deep British gratification at the combined military effort of the British and Arab forces and the Allies that culminated in that memorable event.

AEROPLANE DISASTER

SAD END OF R. 38.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 25.

R 38 exploded over Hull and fell in flames into the river.

SIX SURVIVE OUT OF 47.

BRIG-GEN. MAITLAND KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 24.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 26.

There were forty-seven persons on board the airship R 38 of whom only six have survived. Brigadier-General E. M. Maitland, Senior Airship Officer, who was on board, perished.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Heir-Apparent of Persia has arrived there to visit his father, the ex-Shah

A telegram from Peking says an almost incredible extent of catastrophe resulting from an earthquake in the province of Kansa last December is revealed in an official report showing that two hundred thousand people were buried by falling hills and that all houses within an area of seventy-five miles were destroyed.

The death has occurred of Miss Marigold, the three year old daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill.

G. I. P. MURDERS

GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEOLALI, August 25.

The Court was crowded today when Mr. Braham the Special Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case against Morris and Donnison.

Joseph DeSouza a guard of the G. I. P. Railway was the first witness. He said that on the 4th of August he was called by the police to a panch at Manmad and subsequently he was taken to Inspector Ring. There the witness was told to hear what the accused Morris had to say. Morris told him that the former would point out the place where he had buried the stolen money and the instrument with which the murder was committed. Inspector Ring, witness, and a couple of constables were led by Morris to the spot, in the nullah where under a nimb tree he removed a bush, about forty paces from Manmad cabin. He removed four inches of mud and dug out currency notes in a canvas bag which contained twenty-nine bundles of ten rupee notes each, containing hundred notes in four bundles of five-rupee notes containing hundred such notes. Fifteen 100 rupee notes, nine loose ten-rupee notes, of which one was blood-stained, one fifty-rupees note, one one-rupee note, and also a small piece of paper. All the stolen notes and canvas bag were produced in the Court and identified by the witness as those dug out by the accused Morris. Continuing the witness said that about two or three paces from where the notes were recovered, Morris pointed out a spot from where the iron jemmy was dug out.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. August 24.

The rice market has risen above all previous records touching Rs. 620 the principal cause being the demand from Bombay and the news of a serious shortage. Today's prices were 624 to 622. Bombay prices are reported to be below the Rangoon equivalent The actual sales yesterday were at prices well on Rs. 600. Today's prices are confined to speculators a part of the rise due to bear covering.

MUSTER STRONG IN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE,

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Yakub Hasan in the course of a letter to the "Hindu", appeals to all Nationalists to muster strong at the ensuing Provincial Conference.

At a meeting of the Rotary Club, Calcutta, held on Tuesday, the following resolution was passed:—"That the Rotary Club of Calcutta, one of whose main objects in the maintenance of the highest standard of business ethics, deplores the grounds given for abandonment of prosecution in the so-called Munition cases as being conducive to a lower standard of commercial morality."

The N. Y. K. steamer Morioka Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st August.

BANK OF BOMBAY FRAUDS.

STATEMENT BY SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJHIBHOY.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, held on Wednesday, Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy made the following statement;—

Now that the Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India is over, I will make the promised statement regarding the frauds in the Bank of Bomboy last year. As the deficiency arising out of these frauds was fully provided for out of the assets of the Bank of Bombay before that Institution was taken over by the Imperial Bank of India, the matter does not directly concern you, as shareholders of the latter Bank, and could not therefore be dealt with at the Meeting which we have just held. But as the frauds have been the subject of considerable public comment, my colleagues and I have decided to take advantage of your presence here today to make an announcement in regard to them.

The frauds were brought to light in the Ledger Department of the Bank of Bombay last year during the course of an inspection by the Inspector. It was then discovered that one Sunderrao, a man whose honesty there had been no reason to suspect, who was considered one of the coming men on the Indian staff, and who had only quite recently been appointed to the responsible post of Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Ledger Department, had, in breach of the confidence reposed in him as a trusted official of the Bank been carrying out a most ingenious system of frauds dating back to 1915. The amount of the defalcations, it was found, had reached the total of Rs. 16,80,000.

HOW THE FRAUDS REMAINED UN DETECTED.

Now the man who does this kind of thing, though a knave, is never a fool, and Sunderrao's various manipulations of the books in order first of all to commit the frauds, and afterwards to conceal them, were carried out in such a clever way that the discrepancies defied detection either during the ordinary daily and monthly checking of the books by the staff, or at the time of the half yearly audits. It was only when the operation of the Department was subjected to an exhaustive examination by the Inspector that the defalcations were found out. Under ordinary circumstances such inspection would have been carried out long before, but the fact is that during the War 3 officers of the Bank left the service, 3 retired, 1 died and 2 went on active service and none of them could be replaced. During the same time the work increased enormously and the result was that the staff, both European and Indian, had to work excessively long hours, at very high pressure, to carry on the work from day to day as best they might. It was literally impossible during this time to carry on an inspection, such as the one which brought the frauds to light, although, ordinarily, this would have taken place at frequent intervals.

This, in a nutshell is the erplanation as to why these defalcations were not discovered sooner. As a result of our investigations I am in a position to assure you that all rumours implying negligence or connivance on the part of any members of the staff other than Sunderrao and the man against whom proceedings are now pending are without any foundation. In fact I do not think it would be out of place for me to say here that the way in which the depleted staff of the Bank of Bombay, carried out their heavy task during the time of the War, all day and every day, including very often Sundays, was most commendable.

AMOUNT RECOVERED.

Of the amount lost Rs. 7,85,000 have been recovered, leaving Rs. 8,95,000 unrecovered. The Bank were very much handicapped in trying to effect recoveries by the fact that Sunderrao, in spite of the best efforts of the Police, has not been found. He absconded directly he saw that his manipulations were about to be discovered and unless he is caught I am afraid there is little chance of recovering anything further. I may say that after his disappearance a letter, posted in Bombay, was addressed by him to the Bank in which he confessed his guilt and expressed the intention of committing suicide. The Police, who were called in the moment the frauds were discovered, arrested certain parties and, as you may have seen from the daily papers, the matter is still under investigation.

Well Gentlemen you all know the proverb that there is no use crying over spilt milk: the wisest thing to do in such circumstances is to take such steps as will ensure that no further milk will be split. We have done this. The system of bookkeeping in the Accountant's and Ledger Departments has, to some ertent, been altered and a most drastic system of checking has been instituted which will, we believe, render any fraudulent manipulation of the books in future impracticable. The work entailed in such checking is, however very heavy and has necessitated a considerable increase in the responsible staff. It could not possibly have been undertaken with the depleted staff which the Bank of Bombay had at its disposal during the War. The extra cost of that staff must be looked upon as a premium paid to insure the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India against the occurrence of any further frauds. My colleagues and I, as well as the executive officers of the Bank, are convinced that the shareholders may rest assured that any recurrence of such an unfortunate incident is highly improbable.

INDIAN STAFF.

Re: employment of Indians, Sir Jamsedjee said:—

The Bank have recently promoted 5 Members of the Indian Staff in the Bombay Circle to be first grade Assistants and ten Members to be 2nd grade Assistants. They have also appointed 20 Probationery Assistants under their new scheme for training Indians in the Bank, of whom four are members of the present staff.

Out of 19 Branches, seven are entirely in charge of Indians.

With regard to the 5 Members appointed as 1st grade Assistants there is nothing to prevent them going right to the top of the ladder and becoming Managing Governors if they are of sufficient ability.

THE LATEST FATWA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What is the matter with the Government of India Is it sick or scared? Is it fuddled or has foundered? It is perched on the heights of Simla; and yet it fails to rise to the height of the occasion. Nay, it is getting worse. We find, the latest Fatwa signed by five hundred Ulmas of India seized and forfeited by Government! Is it not startling and disconcerting How does Government justify its action?

(1) Does the Government think that the Futwa is founded on fiction If so, who are their advisers, please? And why don't they refute it straight away?

(2) Does the Government fear, that the Futwa will prove irrefutable and an eye-opener to all people?

(3) Does the Government apprehend, that the publication of the Futwa will undo all the one-sided propaganda of the Publicity Board and of the Anglo-Indian Press?

(4) Does the Governmen suggest, that the Futwa is tending towards sedition, as Sir Vincent dreams and dreads?

(5) Can the Government think of a situation, where the considered opinion of 500 Ulmas is suppressed and is denied full publicity?

(6) Will the confiscation of the Futwa gag the Ulmas? Rather, will it not indicate the utter incapacity of Government to meet the Futwa fairly, squarely and openly?

(7) And, Sir, will the Government of India look up the Proclamations, which they quote and disown, as suits their purpose?

(8) Is not religious non-intervention guaranteed to the people of India?

(9) Is not the confiscation of the Futwa a distinct violation of the abovementioned pledge?

(10) Surely, Lord Reading does not seriously propose to discount Royal Proclamations as Lord Curzon attempted during his own regime.

(11) Then why does Government meddle in Islamic matters and further aggravate the situation?

(12) Is Government out to test the depth of Islamic feeling in respect of the Khilafat?

(13) In doing so, is not the Government driving the Moslems to desperation?

(14) And then, who is responsible for any outburst? Are Moslems expected to have unlimited patience, when the Greeks are playing the Butcher and Murder in Anatolia? Will not the Government retrace its steps.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

JOURNALISTIC FAIRNESS!

LABOUR GRIEVANCE AGAINST "THE TIMES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Times of India" waxed eloquent yesterday in its leaderette on the Munitions Case and stated that justice was not to be sold. But so far as my experience of the Editor of the "Times of India" as a journalist goes it is bitter and that up to now he has declined to publish my contribution and instead of admitting his unfairness towards me the editor has chosen to charge me with discourteous and making untrue remarks regarding the so-called sympathy of the paper towards labour and its organisation. So far as sympathy of the "Times of India" for labour is concerned it is absolutely lip sympathy and the paper has carried on a violent propaganda against labour at the time of the late Postal, Gas, Petrol, Alcock and G. I. P. Railway strikes." The "Times of India" always finds that the men are in the wrong and the employers are in the right. The editor in his leaderette states that he has not received my letter of the 19th instant but the despatch book in my possession clearly disproves his statement. This is not the first time that the "Times of India" has declined to publish my contribution but it has never published up to now a single contribution. As a case in point, after my return from the Igatpuri Conference my letter containing the full report of the proceedings at the Igatpuri Conference was returned to me after being detained nearly for 5 or 6 days on the ground, that there was no necessity to publish it as the matter in dispute was referred to arbitration.

I still honestly believe that the Editor of "The Times of India" does not want to be friend the cause of labour and wishes to hit at labour and its organisation, whenever he finds an opportunity, to do so, and, therefore, if, to obey the voice of conscience and to tell the truth and to call a spade a spade means discourtesy, then I plead guilty to the charge. I do not know whether the "Times of India" has changed its policy towards labour lately. But still I do not personally find any change in its policy. As the "Times of India" published the letter of Mr Wrench the Acting Loco Superintendent regarding the trouble in the workshop I thought it proper to acquaint the readers of the "Times of India" of the other side of the case so that they may not be misled by one sided propaganda before coming to the proper conclusion. I shall thank you to publish the accompanying letter, written to the editor of the "Times of India" and resolutions passed at the meeting of the workers of G. I. P Railway today. —Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALLA,
Vice-President, G I P. Ry. Union.

REJOINDER TO MR. WRENCH.

To the Editor of the "Times of India."

Sir,—You have published the letter of Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, Acting Loco Superintendent regarding the trouble in workshop in your today's issue but I am sorry to note that you have not given publication to my letter dated the 15th instant in connection with the same trouble sent to you on the same day.

Taking in view of your sense of justice and fairness as a Journalist I expected that you would give publication to both the sides and would not shut out the other side. I have, therefore, once again to request you to publish the same and I have to request you to publish my letter as well as my rejoinder to the letter of Mr. Wrench.

This is not the first time that I have experienced injustice and unfairness at your hands in point of publication of my letters and contributions. From your writings I find that you do not want to befriend the cause of labour and are out to hit at labour or its organisations.

WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway, workers of the Parel Workshop resolves that in view of the statement of the Loco Superintendent that the repairs will not be completed till the first week of September and in further view of the fact that roll call is taken by the foremen of each department in addition to that taken by the Time-Keeper's Office, there is no justification to keep the men out on that ground and earnestly requests the Loco Superintendent and the Agent to issue directions for immediate resumption of work, otherwise the men will have reason to believe that the management are purposely closing the works in the spirit of vindictiveness with a view to punish the large majority for the crime of a few lawless persons

TRADE UNION BILL.

MR. MONTAGU'S LESSON IN "COOPERATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few months ago a deputation promoted by British Labour and the Workers' Welfare League of India, waited upon Mr.Montagu for the purpose of obtaining an assurance regarding the recognition of Trades Unions in India. Portions of the interview were published in the International Trade Union Review. From a letter sent to me by Mr. Potter-Wilson, Secretary of the Worker Welfare League, who was a member of the deputation, it appears that the discussion concentrated itself upon the "urgent need for Indian Workers" to be granted similar rights from the Trade Union point of view as those possessed by Workers in Great Britain" In addition the deputation urged the formation of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards citing the instance of the Punjab Railway dispute as well as our experiences in Bombay.

Mr. Montagu met the position by stating that a bill would be shortly introduced in the Legislative Assembly concerning the registration of Trades Unions and that copies would be forwarded to the members of the deputation in order to obtain their opinions. I think that as the matter is an important one I had better quote the actual passage from the published account of the interview.

"Therefore, when a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly of India recommending the introduction of legislation regarding the registration and protection of Trade Union, the Government of India accepted that resolution and agreed to introduce a bill. He (Mr. Montagu) did not know to-day what the provisions of that bill would be but as soon as the bill was proceeded with he would like to have the opinions of the members of the deputation." This quotation is again repeated on page 6 of the official minutes of the proceedings obtained from the India Office. Subsequently when Mr. Potter-Wilson reminded Mr. Montagu of this assurance he received a curious reply which shews the intricacies of the bureaucratic mind. The reply is as follows:—

"With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I am desired by Mr. Montagu to point out that the proceedings of the deputation from the T. U. C. Parliamentary Committee which was received by him on the 22nd March last related to the position of Trade Unions in India. No mention was made of the Indian Factories Bill and no undertaking of the nature stated by you was given in respect of that Bill." What does Mr .Montagu mean? Is he trying to wriggle out of the express assurances he gave last March? Of course there was no mention made of the Factories Bill by the deputation for the simple reason that there was no new Factories Bill in existance to make mention of. But there was mention made of the recognition and protection of Trades Unions and an assurance given that the opinions of the members of the deputation would be considered. What has become of that assurance? In my opinion Mr. Montagu's *volte face* is a sign that nothing much is to be expected of the vaunted desire of our bureaucrats to help the Indian worker by recognising and protecting his Union. The question now is what should be the attitude of the workers of India not only towards this particular piece of legislation known as the Factories Bill but towards all such legislation, in view of the fact that a handful of officials and a handful of self-styled representatives of the people will sit and pass legislation affecting millions of our countrymen without consulting anyone but themselves, their highly educated Secretaries, their inscrubable statisticians and their flawless experts who are all as selfishly interested in this matter as a shopkeeper in his takings? Mahatma Gandhi's advice to them is to non-cooperate. Mr. Montagu's advice is to have faith and more faith while he boldly forgets his own assurances, and hands over the workers to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous Capitalists. Indian Workers must remain on their guard. I do not think Mr. Montagu has a ghost of a chance as against Mahatma Gandhi, but he has at least given Indian workers another "lesson in cooperation" which they will not easily forget.—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.
General Secretary.
All India Trade Union Congress.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

JHIRI BOMBARDMENT.

A DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A communiqué states:—On the 8th August, the Thakurs of Jhiri accepted the terms offered to them by the Bholpur Darbar. His Highness the Maharajah Rana subsequently granted them an audience at which he returned to them their swords and presented them with *Khillats* in cash and cloth.

In view of the stories which have appeared in the Press of shell fire and heavy bombardment by the Darbar forces, it is interesting to learn that of the two guns used by the Darbar forces in the operations against Bhampura, one was acquired by the State before the Mutiny and was found to be ineffective, while the other which was brought into action only two days before the surrender, was presented to the Darbar by Lord Lake in 1804. Neither of the guns was capable of firing shells.

It is understood Lieutenant Ryder, M.B., D.C. (British Cavalry), who has seen service in the South African War and on the Frontier, has arrived in Allahabad to be in charge of training of Allahabad University Corps which is to be a unit of the Indian Territorial Force.

The Inspector-General of Police reviewed this morning the total police force of Aligarh. He commenced their gallantry and bold stand on the occasion of riots of July 5th. He also distributed prizes to four constables who saved Tahsil and treasury against an odd of two thousand rioters.

CHARITIES.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

We have to acknowledge the following subscriptions paid through "The Chronicle."

	Rs.
B. R.	100
Mr. N. Futehally	100
C. H. S.	5
Poy Prothers	101
Mr. Haridas Jivraj	25
Total Rs. ...	331

The following are the contributions to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund:—

Wadilal Harilal & Co.	Rs. 25
A Rural	Rs. 5
In memory of Chaturbhai Fatehchand Mehta (by his son) ...	Rs. 50

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

Mr. N. Futehally	100
Mr. Haridas Jivraj	25
Mr. W. S. Kulkerny	50
Mr. R. M. Anladi	25
A Sympathiser (A. B. G.)	10
A Citizen	100
Wadilal, Harilal and Co.	25
Nowrosji M. Bhathena	50
C. J. Shah	10
N. N. Nanavati	10
A Sympatheser (R. N. G.)	25
Mandlal M. Ehuta	5
Kanji Jairam	10
Gordhandas Chunilal	50
Hemchand Mohanlal	100
B. W. Dadabhoy	25
In memory of Bai Sirinbai Eruchshaw Doctor	20
M. N. Shah	51
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co.	100
I. M. De.	15
P. N. Chowdery	5
A Parsi	51
M. H. G. Paliwalli	2
Anon	40
An order for the supply of 1 bale plain fent, and 1 bale blankets mixed from Mr. Ragvin Kinjee	
Total ...	904

Mr. Raghavji Khimji of the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., gave away two bales of cloth—one containing *chadders* and other containing blankets,—for the Khilafat Fund.

A CORRECTION.

Yesterlay's Khulna total should read Rs. 904 and not Rs. 474 which was the total of the first list on the M.S.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN KHULNA.

Mr. P. C. Ray wires under date 24th August from Calcutta:—

Mr. Sailajanath Ray Choudhury, Zemindar, and Member of the Legislative Council has returned from a tour in the affected area and reports that women are stark naked, and children are dying of hunger.

INDIAN BOY SCOUT'S ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give me some space for this letter which is intended for the Scout Masters in this City? As the Commissioner of the Indian Boy Scouts' Association for the Bombay City, I desire to get into touch with them and organise work in Bombay as early as possible. Will each Scout-Master who happens to see this letter communicate with me and if possible see me at my office any day between 11-30 and 5 p.m. —Yours etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,
Commissioner for Bombay City of the Indian Boy Scouts' Association.

Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort

Bombay, Aug. 23.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN DHRANGDHARA.

COPY OF RESOLUTION REFUSED.

A meeting was held on August 12, last of Dhrangdhara people residing in Bombay at which resolutions were passed protesting against the high-handed policy of the State authorities. Copies of these resolutions were sent to the Dewan of Dhrangdhara State in a registered letter by Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Chairman of the meeting. We are now asked to state that the registered letter has been returned to Mr. Velji having been refused by the Diwan. The cover of the letter, however, has been opened by some one.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY

The Entrance Examination of the National Medical College Bombay will be held on the 29th instant at 10-45 a.m. at Marvadi Vidhayalaya. The students who wish to appear for the Examination and have not yet submitted their certificates of being sent up to the University as required by the College authorities are hereby informed to get them ready on or before the 29th with rupees 5 as Examination fees. Matriculated students who have not registered their names should do so immediately as very few vacancies remain to be filled up.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, the late Justice K. T. Telang's anniversary will be celebrated at Hirabag, to-day, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor, "Sandesh," and Mr. R. S. Padhdri, Principal of the National High School, Bombay, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The Bombay Chronicle

SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations re their particular subject of interest: Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager

The Bombay Chronicle

LAHORE'S RESOLVE.

NOT TO EXTEND WELCOME TO PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

A monster meeting was held last evening outside the Mochi Gate under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai when the citizens of Lahore resolved not to extend welcome to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Two persons opposed the resolution regarding the boycott of Prince's visit saying that His Royal Highness should be given an opportunity to come to India and see for himself the present condition of the country and they were confident that the Prince must do something to heal the wounds of the Punjab and redress Khilafat wrongs. It was wrong for the people to anticipate that the Prince would not do anything to satisfy the aspirations of India while he was still far away and had not actually landed in this country. The resolution however on being put to vote was carried with acclamations only two persons voting against.

The following is the text of the resolution which was adopted at the meeting:—

"This mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore resolves that while Martial Law wounds are still unhealed, while the Khilafat pledges given by the British Government are still unredeemed, and when there is a terrible famine all over the country, the province and the town, and when the Congress Khilafat committee and Sikh League have passed resolutions of Non-Co-operation, the people of Lahore are not prepared to extend any welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

Two more resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the Lahore Municipal committee in boycotting the Prince's visit cordially thanking those members who voted for the resolution as in doing so they had only discharged their duty, and represented the true feelings of the people, and condemning efforts of certain interested persons who were trying to arrange for reception of the Prince of Wales declaring that such persons did not represent the citizens of Lahore.

"DO NOT SWERVE."

Before closing the proceedings Lala Lajpat Rai addressing the gathering said they should not swerve from their path of duty. Swaraj must be won within the year, the Prince might come or might not, they must march on forward with determination and fulfil the programme of Non-Cooperation and thereby attain Swaraj. They had nothing to do with the Prince's visit, they must boycott all functions connected with the royal visit and should stop their children from joining in the reception or in any other function. They must end the rule of bureaucracy by non-violent Non-Co-operation and be free in their own land as England was free in her own.

The meeting dispersed at about midnight amidst loud shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.

CALCUTTA AND PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Beadon Square on Tuesday, Mr. C. R. Das presiding. The President said a meeting had been called for Wednesday at the Dalhousie Institute, in the name of the citizens of Calcutta and the people of Bengal, to decide what they should do to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales. The All-India Congress Committee having decided not to support the Prince's reception, they must stick to that decision. They should attend the meeting at the Institute and fearlessly express their opinion, that considering the present condition of the country and their present duty, the Indians could not support the reception to the Prince. Other speakers, among whom were the editor of the "Servant", Mr. Jitendralal Banerji and Moulvis Ahmed Ali and Akram Khan, spoke in the same strain.

BEGAR IN PUNJAB.

SY NOT ALTOGETHER ABOLISHED

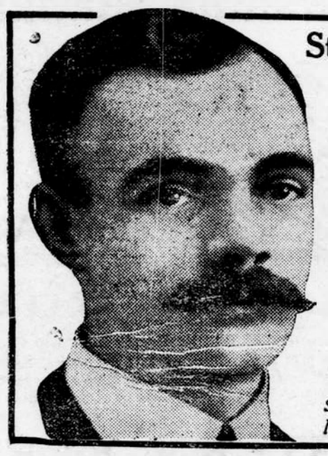
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A Punjab Government communiqué states that in view of the complaints made regarding the abuse of *begar*, or paid statutory labour, on the Hindustan-Tibet road between Simla and Busnahr, the Government undertook last winter a complete revision of the existing system on that road. So far as the British territory of Kotgarh is concerned, the use of *begar* has been practically abolished, Government officers on duty alone being entitled to secure coolies on *begar* system, and that only on a very restricted scale. Similar arrangements have been nearly completed as regards the stages of the road which lie in the State territory.

Other forms of labour supplied by the subjects of the hill chiefs to their rulers in the Simla states, are regulated in the most cases by provisions laid down at the last revenue settlement of each State and there has been a general amelioration at each settlement of the conditions regarding the amount of labour to be supplied and the amount and method of compensation paid for it. Regulation of such forms of labour is the primary concern of the Feudatory Chiefs in whose territory it is customary, but arrangements are being made in consultation with the Chiefs to review the existing conditions with the object of ascertaining what improvements can be introduced at once without awaiting completion of existing terms of settlement.

DR J. N. SEN, L. M. S.
(HOMOEO & BIO),
eats most successfully all obstinate and hronic cases and guarantees cure or refunds ets in case of failure. He possesses wide xperience. All correspondence is strictly condential. Why suffer any more? Write toay to him and be saved.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
MIHIJAM, E. I. R.



Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples
"Can honestly say I am quite cured"
Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:
"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.
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CINCINNATI SOAPS
ONLY WILL BE SOLD
From 6¼ to 25 % Discount
TILL 30th SEPTEMBER OR EARLIER
Grasp the Opportunity Now
FOR THE COMING
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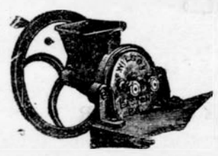

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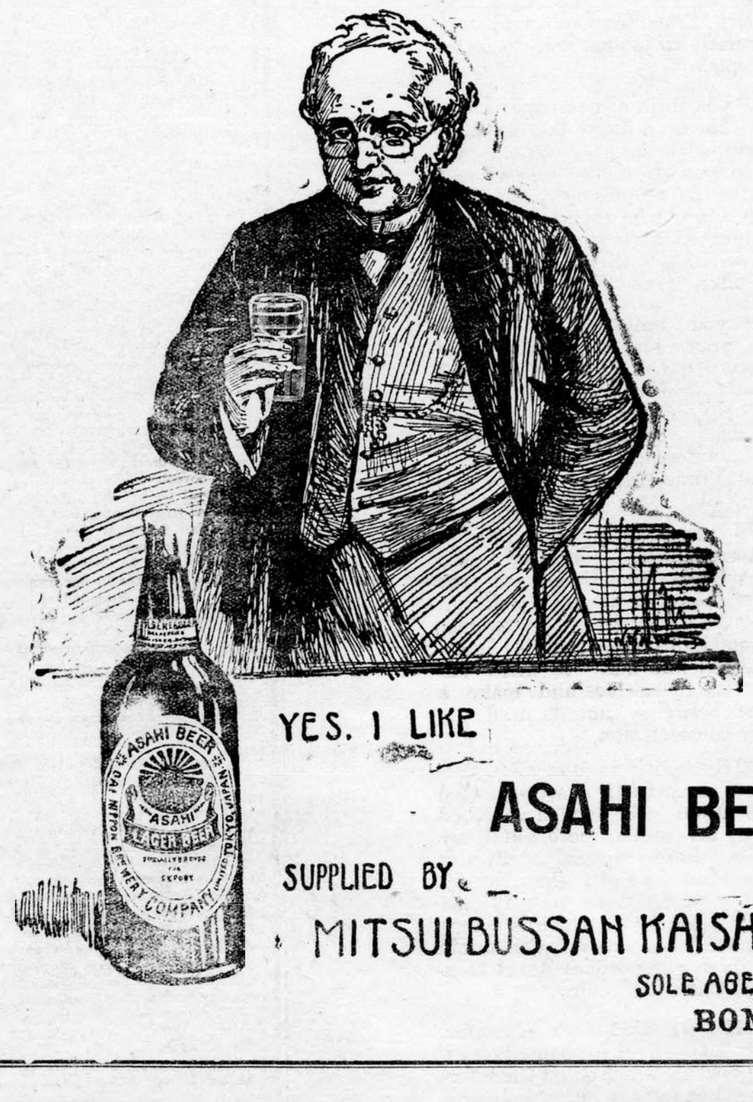

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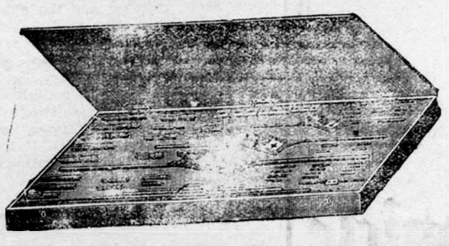

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